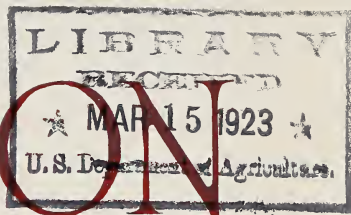


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Indexed



SIMPSON

SEED AND FLORAL CO.

1551 CHAMPA ST. DENVER COLO.



GARDEN SEEDS FLOWER

FOREWORD

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A Seedman's Catalog should exemplify the honesty and integrity of the House which it represents and it is our idea, therefore, to list in this, our Catalog for 1923, only such items as are of proven merit. Our seeds are grown in localities which produce varieties especially suitable for this Western climate and you may purchase with confidence merchandise of any kind listed herein knowing that it has been proven to be thoroughly satisfactory.

"SUCCESSFUL SEEDS" Our seeds are sold under this label because the word "SUCCESSFUL" most closely describes the quality we seek to maintain. Webster's definition of SUCCESSFUL is: "Accompanied by or attaining success; having the desired effect." We make it possible for you to "attain success" when planting SIMPSON'S SUCCESSFUL SEEDS by buying from the best known seed growers and religiously avoiding the use of surplus stocks of seeds frequently offered by large jobbing houses at bargain prices.

WHICH VARIETY IS BEST? This question can not be answered positively without leading to an argument. Under each kind of seed we list first the variety most popular with the greatest number of growers. While we offer all standard varieties we do not list novelties or doubtful varieties that have not yet been proven a success. Some seed houses delight in listing "something new." We prefer to let some one else do the experimenting and not tempt our customers to waste time and space in this manner. We test new varieties several seasons ourselves before we catalog them and this is surely the proper way.

REMITTANCES. You may send Draft, Money Order, Personal Check or Stamps. When sending stamps please send only 1ct. or 2ct. stamps. We call your particular attention to the Money Order Blank inclosed with our catalog. This is for your convenience and should be used when possible. Fill in your name and address and hand to Postmaster with your remittance. Please use our Order Sheet at back of catalog in listing your requirements.

BARGAIN COLLECTIONS. We offer but one, our HOME GARDEN COLLECTION. In this collection we give you \$1.50 value for \$1.00. These seeds are from our regular stock and will be found fresh and virile. Some seed houses offer a great number of bargain collections and in this way seek to dispose of old stocks of doubtful value. We have a good sized trash box in the rear of our store where such seeds are deposited.

GUARANTEE. We all know that there are many causes besides poor seed that may cause crop failure. Weather conditions, soil, insects or other agencies beyond control of either seedman or planter. Therefore we cannot guarantee the crop nor give any warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity or productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, plants or bulbs we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crops grown therefrom. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be at once returned and the money that has been paid for same will be refunded.

FINALLY, we earnestly solicit your orders pledging our personal attention to each and every order whether large or small.

YOURS FOR SUCCESS,

SIMPSON SEED and FLORAL COMPANY.

Chas. I. Simpson
Manager.

1551 Champa St.
Phone Main 3124
Denver, Colorado.

Vegetable Seeds

Garden Seed prices are back to practically pre-war level and with grain and field seeds prices at the lowest level known in years we strongly advise our FARMER FRIENDS to give more attention to GARDEN TRUCK than formerly.

ASPARAGUS, BEANS, BEETS, PEAS and RADISH will produce a profitable spring crop and CABBAGE, CARROTS, CAULIFLOWER, CELERY, CUCUMBERS, MELONS, ONIONS, PUMPKINS, RUTABAGAS, SQUASH, TOMATOES, and TURNIPS can be made to furnish a considerable income through mid-summer and fall.

In the backyard garden and on farms far from centers of population these crops should be grown in sufficient quantities to at least furnish the table. A little saving here and there, a little piece of idle ground made productive, may make a big difference in your bank account at the end of the year.

Artichoke

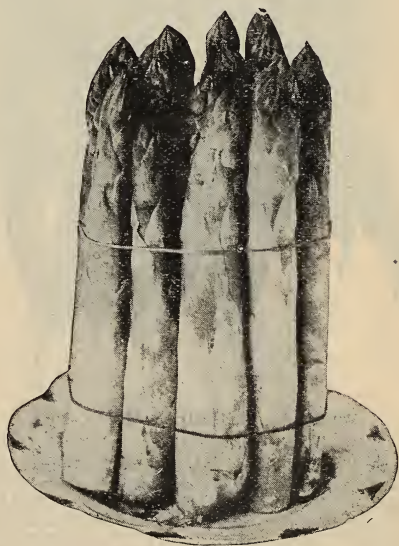
One ounce will sow 100 feet of row, and produce about 500 plants. A deep, rich, sandy loam is best adapted to this plant. The seed should be sown thinly in drills $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, 1 ft. apart. When large enough transplant to permanent rows 3 feet apart, allowing 2 feet between the plants. They reach maturity the second year, and in the northern states should be protected in winter by covering of leaves or coarse manure. A bed will continue in bearing for several years.

Improved Large Green Globe. Heads large, fleshy and of rich flavor. Cooks up nicer than usual because of fine grained flesh. Pkt., 10c.

Asparagus

One ounce will sow 50 feet of row and produce about 800 plants. Sow the seed early in spring in drills 12 to 14 inches apart and when well started thin out to 3 inches apart. When 1 or 2 years old, transplant into permanent beds, thoroughly trenched, 2 feet or more in depth. Set the plants in rows 2 feet apart, and not less than 18 inches apart in the row. Care should be taken that the roots are well spread and set at a depth of 6 inches below the level of the bed. Cover only 2 or 3 inches, and fill in gradually as the plants grow. Very little, if any, should be cut the first year after transplanting, but a fair crop can be cut the second year. Every fall, after the tops have been cut down, apply a dressing of coarse manure, and in the spring fork it in. An occasional top-dressing of salt at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound to the square yard is also beneficial and keeps down the weeds.

Conover's Colossal. A standard sort, green in color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.



Palmetto Asparagus.

Palmetto. Earlier than Conover's. Of Southern origin, but suitable for the North also; large, productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

Asparagus Roots, any variety, 2 yr. old, 50c doz.; \$2.00 per 100. Postage extra, 5c doz.; 35c per 100.

BEANS

One pound will plant 100 feet of drill.

CULTURE. No crop responds more readily than Beans to good soil and cultivation. A light, rich, well-drained loam which was manured for the previous crop is the most desirable. If too rank manure is used it is apt to make the plant run too much to vine.

Beans are very sensitive to both cold and wet and it is useless to plant them before the ground has become dry and



Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.

warm. The large returns will result from planting in drills from two to three feet apart. Cover the seed one and one-half to two inches deep and thin the young plants three to six inches apart in the row. If planted in hills, make the hills about two feet apart each way. For succession, plant at intervals of two weeks till mid-summer. The plants up to the time of blossoming should have frequent shallow cultivation, but any mutilation of the roots by cultivation after the plants come into bloom is likely to cause the blossoms to blast and so cut off the crop. Cultivation should always be very shallow and it is useless to expect a crop from a field so poorly prepared as to need deep stirring after planting.

Bush Green Pods

We pay postage on Beans.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. Earliest, most hardy and absolutely stringless. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 25c.

Long Yellow Six Weeks. Early, long podded variety, good producer, tender and brittle. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 25c.

Giant Stringless Green Pod. Extra long, brittle pods. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 25c.

Ex. Ea. Red Valentine. Round fleshy pods. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 25c.

Dwarf Horticultural. Excellent for green or shell beans. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 25c.

California or Colorado Butter. Larger than Lima and shaped like a Navy. Best shell bean grown. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 30c.

Fordhook Bush Lima. Does well in light soil. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 35c.

Henderson's Bush Lima. Smaller than regular Lima but better producer in this territory. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 30c.

Bush Wax Pods

Improved Golden Wax. Pods broad and flat and very abundant. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 25c.

Dwarf Black Wax. Deep yellow pods, crisp and brittle. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 25c.

Davis White Wax. Favorite with market gardeners, makes good shell bean. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 30c.

Brittle Wax or Kidney Wax. Favorite for canning. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 25c.

Golden Cluster Wax. Similar to Golden Wax above. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 30c.

Pole or Running Varieties

Kentucky Wonder. King of all Pole Beans. Long, stringless pods in great abundance. Green. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 25c.

Kentucky Wonder Wax. Yellow pod variety equal to Kentucky Wonder. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 25c.

Lazy Wife. White seed, green pod, stringless. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 30c.

Dutch Case Knife. Old time favorite. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 30c.

Cut Short or Corn Hill. Planted with corn. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 30c.

TABLE BEETS

CULTURE. Beets require a deep, rich, mellow soil, and may be sown from early spring to commencement of summer. Drop about an inch deep in drills 12 to 18 inches apart. One ounce to 60 feet of drill; 6 to 8 lbs. to the acre. When well up thin to from 3 to 4 inches apart. The young beets pulled out of the row are excellent when used as spinach.

Detroit Dark Red. Favorite Beet for table or canning. Deep blood red throughout. Tender and fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

Early Blood Red Turnip. Turnip Beet. Early variety, tender and second to above. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

Early Eclipse. Globular shape, early and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

Ex. Early Egyptian. Earliest of Beets. Larger than most varieties but not as tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

Long Smooth Blood. Best long beet grown. Late variety hence good for second crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

Swiss Chard or Foliage Beet. More desirable than Spinach for greens. Leaves are broad, flat and green with white stem. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.

Sugar and Stock Beets

Culture. The soil for these should be plowed more deeply and the drills should be farther apart than for garden Beets. Sow in April or beginning of May in drills from 2 to 3 feet apart, and when 4 to 5 inches high thin to 12 or 15 inches in the row. As soon as frost comes dig up the roots, cut top off and then pile 5 to 6 feet deep on a raised and sloping situation and cover at frost with straw or hay and one inch of earth. As it gets colder, increase to 5 or 6 inches of earth; by so doing all danger of heating is obviated, and the roots keep until next summer. Four or five pounds are sown to the acre. Sugar Beets are also used for stock feeding, and while not as large as the Mangels, they have a higher percentage of sugar and therefore are of higher feeding value.

Sugar Beets

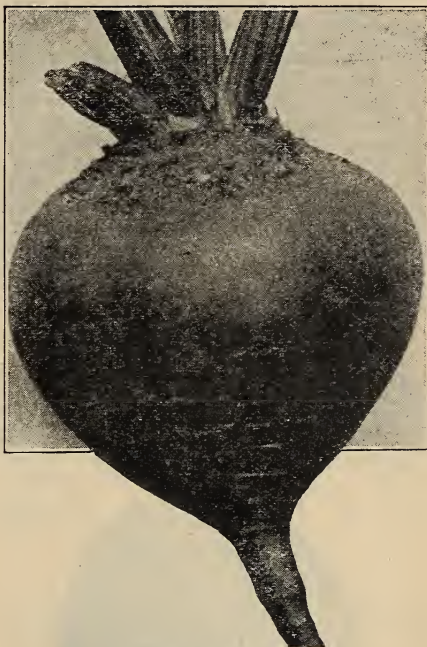
Vilmorin's Improved Sugar. This is one of the best for making sugar. The skin is a creamy color and flesh is white. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Lane's Imperial Sugar. Large, thick, tapering variety; yields almost as much as mangels. Is sweet and rich and very desirable for stock. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Stock Beets

Long Red. Our stock of this variety has been grown in Germany and is the result of continued careful selection. It is of

the heaviest yielding Mangel there is, producing under proper conditions from 40 to 80 tons per acre, many specimen roots weighing from 40 to 50 pounds, and being of fine texture and good quality. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



Detroit Dark Red.

Selected Golden Tankard. Most nutritious variety in cultivation; roots large, ovoid, but filled out at top and bottom, terminating with a small tap-root; flesh deep golden yellow, solid, crisp, sweet and rich; excels all others in milk-producing qualities, and very productive. It has no superior as a keeper. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Broccoli

This plant belongs to the family of "Brassica," and is cultivated like Cabbage, Cauliflower and the other members of that family. Sow early in the spring, then transplant and set out. It will form heads

DON'T DELAY!

ORDER TODAY!

like Cauliflower, but it is more hardy and of less delicate flavor. It is grown in cold localities to some extent and also in the south for winter use.

Purple Cape. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.50.

Large White Mammoth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Brussels Sprouts

Brussels Sprouts. Are a very delicate vegetable and deserve a more general cul-

tivation than they receive. The plant belongs to the Cabbage family and should be grown and cultivated like Cabbage. The "sprouts" which grow around the strong upright stems of the plant, look like miniature cabbages. Very hardy, improved by frost. One ounce will produce 2,000 plants.

Dwarf Improved. Bearing a large crop of small, solid, tender heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

CABBAGE

Have you ever made any Sauerkraut or Liberty Cabbage? It is easy to make, and we will be glad to tell you how. It sure will taste good to you next winter.

CULTURE. For early Cabbages sow the seed in a hotbed in March or April, covering the seed from one-quarter to one-half inch deep and when big enough transplant to another bed. As soon as the ground is in good condition, transplant outside in rows 2 feet apart and 15 to 18 inches in a row. The soil should be mellow, rich and well drained. For late crops the seed can be sown in a cold frame or even in the open ground, and then transplanted in rows 3 feet one way and 2 feet the other, so as to be able to work with a horse and cultivator. One ounce of saltpeter dissolved in 3 gallons of rain water, sprinkled over the Cabbage or Cauliflower will destroy the green worm. The liquid being clear does not color the Cauliflower or Cabbage heads. Fine air-slacked lime or tobacco dust sifted on the young plants as soon as the fleas appear on the ground will prevent them from doing harm. One ounce of good seed will produce 2,000 plants.

Earliest Varieties

Copenhagen Market. The earliest round head, short stem Cabbage offered today. The heads are even in size of about 8 lbs. average and will stand longer than other early varieties without bursting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.50.



Cabbage. Copenhagen Market.

Early Jersey Wakefield. Cone shaped heads maturing from late in June to July. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.00.

Early Winingstadt. But little later than Wakefield. Heads round and solid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.00.

Glory of Enkhuisen. Medium early, solid round heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.50.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. One of the most reliable headers. Medium early. Can be planted close on account of absence of "wing" leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.00.

All Seasons. Good variety for kraut. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., 70c; lb., \$2.00.

Second Early or Round Headed

Premium Late Flat Dutch. Favorite for late crop. Makes enormous size and uniform solid heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.00.

Danish Ballhead or Hollander. Hardest heading variety known. One of the best keepers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.50.

Mammoth Red Rock. Largest heading Red Cabbage. Fully as large as Flat Dutch and fine grained. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.10.

If you don't find a lot of bargain seed collections in this catalog remember it's because we ditch 'em when they get too old to grow.

AMERICANS EAT FAR TOO LITTLE CABBAGE. NO VEGETABLE KNOWN IS SO RICH IN NECESSARY MINERAL SUBSTANCES.

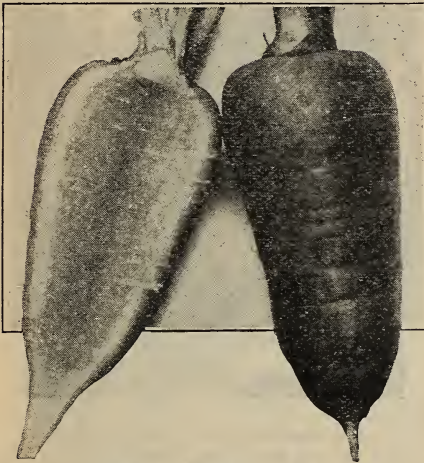
CARROTS

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 3 to 4 pounds for an acre.

CULTURE. Carrots may be sown in hotbeds in February for early use. In open ground from March to first of July; however, main crop will produce best results if sown from first of May to first of July. Thin out early plantings to 5 inches apart in the row and main crop 6 to 8 inches apart. The rows should be 10 inches apart for early crop and 15 to 18 inches for main crop. Cultivation should be carefully performed to keep down the weeds and deep hoeing between the rows will give a large increase in the crop. Sow from 2 to 3 pounds to the acre. Carrot tops, cut from young plants, may be used for garnishing.

Ox Heart, or Guerande. Especially desirable for clay soil. Root is short and thick and flesh is bright orange in color. Heart is tender and not woody. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Danver's Half Long. One of the leading varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



Danver's Half Long.

may be produced from seeds sown in frames or open ground. Transplant 4 inches apart when 3 inches high, water and protect until well rooted, then transplant into rows for garden culture 18 inches to 2 feet apart, for field culture in rows 4 to 6 feet apart; set the plants from 8 to 12 inches apart, supply plenty of moisture and see that plants receive thorough cultivation. They may be set either on the surface or in well manured trenches 1 foot in depth. To blanch draw earth around the plants, being careful not to cover the tops of the center shoots.

Giant Pascal. By far the most popular Celery. Medium to small size but wonderfully well flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Golden Self Blanching. Blanches easily and larger than Pascal. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Celeriac

(TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY.)

Culture. Grown mostly for its bulbous roots. Seeds are started and plants set out in the same way as advised for Celery. Celeriac is not usually blanched, but is very fine when thus treated, and much larger than the stalk Celeries.

Large Smooth Prague. An improved form of turnip-rooted Celery; round smooth roots with very few side roots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Chicory

Culture. Sow seed in early spring as for Carrots, in rows 12 to 16 inches apart and thin the plants to 2 or 3 inches. To blanch the leaves for salad in winter, dig the roots in the fall, cut the leaves off a little above the root crown and place them horizontally in layers alternating with layers of sand or loam in a dark cellar, the tops all pointing outward of the sloping heap. One ounce will plant about 100 feet of drill.

Large Rooted. The dried roots are roasted and mixed with coffee or used as a substitute. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Celery

One oz. will produce from 5,000 to 10,000 plants.

Culture. The conditions necessary for successful Celery cultivation are good seed, plenty of manure and complete fertilizers, moisture and cultivation. The most suitable soil is rich loam finely pulverized and highly enriched with 30 to 40 loads to the acre of good stable manure. Sow seed in boxes for early planting; later plants

Collards

Culture. This is a variety of Cabbage largely grown in the South, where it is extensively used for man and beast. It forms a large, loose, open head, or mass of leaves. Freezing does not injure the crop. Sow seeds in the South from January to May, August to September.

True Georgia. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Corn Salad

Culture. Sow during August and September in drills $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and 6 inches apart. If the weather is dry when the seed is sown, firm soil to insure germination. Keep weeds down. Just before winter cover thinly with leaves or straw.

Large Round-Leaved. Matures in four or five weeks. Sow two ounces to 100 feet of drill. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.**

Cress

Curled or Peppergrass. This small salad is much used with lettuce, to the flavor of which its warm, pungent taste makes a most agreeable addition. Sow very thickly in shallow drills; cover on a smooth surface at short intervals throughout the season. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.**

Water Cress

Quite distinct from Garden Cress, and thrives only when its roots and stems are submerged in water. It is one of the most delicious of small salads and should be planted whenever a suitable place can be found. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c.**

Chives

Chives are perfectly hardy perennial plants of the onion type. They are grown for their small leaves, which are produced very early in the spring, for giving a mild onion flavor to various dishes. The tops appear early in the spring and can be shorn off close to the ground as needed. They can be grown also in pots in a sunny window during the winter. **Pkt., 10c; roots, 20c bunch, 3 for 55c, postpaid.**

Eggplant

One ounce will produce 2,000 plants. A strong, uniform heat is required to germinate the seeds, and a thoroughly pulverized, well enriched, warm soil is necessary to perfect the fruit. Transplant to 3 feet apart each way, and when about a foot high support the plants by drawing the earth up around them.

New York Improved Purple. Fruit large, fine and free from thorns, and produces until frost; skin rich purple. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75.**

Kale or Borecole

One ounce will produce 2,000 plants; 4 lbs. to the acre.

Culture. Sow from the middle of April in hotbeds; transplant in June and treat the same as Cabbage. Of all the cabbage tribe, this is the most tender and delicate, and much more would be grown if its excellent qualities were generally known. Drill in rows of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet and thin to 6 to 10 inches. The varieties are extremely hardy.

Dwarfed Curled Greens. Extensively grown as winter greens. Sow in autumn in rows 1 foot apart and treat as Spinach. Plants very hardy, 4 to 6 inches high. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.**

Tall Curled Scotch. Grows about 18 inches in height and spreads, sometimes reaching 3 feet in diameter. Desirable for winter use. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.**

Garlic Sets

Garlic sets or bulbs are planted from September to March in rows 12 inches apart, placing the sets 4 inches apart in the rows, 2 inches deep. **Lb., 50c.**

Cauliflower

One ounce will produce 3,000 plants. The cultural directions given for Cabbage will apply for this crop, but the soil should be more heavily manured. Keep the ground well hoed, and bring the earth gradually up to the stems. Water freely in dry weather, and especially when they begin to head. Never allow the plants to become crowded in the seed-bed; transplant them with great care, as any check will injure, if not entirely prevent the formation of the head. For late Cauliflower set the plants in a cool, moist place in the garden. When the heads have formed, the long leaves should be drawn over and tied above them, to keep off the sun and rain. Some gardeners break the leaves over the heads, but this method is not entirely effective.



Henderson's Early Snowball.

Henderson's Early Snowball. One of the best types of Cauliflower on the market. Its compact habit of growth renders it a very profitable variety to force under glass, and it does well for late planting, as well as for early crops. It is a sure header. **Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.25; 2 ozs., \$4.00.**

Endive

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill. Sow in any ordinary dry soil in drills 1 foot apart, covering lightly. When the plants are about 2 inches high, thin to about 12 inches in the row. When the plants have attained full size, gather up the leaves and tie together at the tips. The inner leaves, in the course of three or four weeks, will become beautifully blanched.

Green Curled. Finely curled, dark green leaves; excellent plant. Not only most useful as a salad, but much used for garnishing. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

Broad Leaved Batavian. (Escarolle.) Leaves are broad and nearly plain; chiefly used in stews and soups. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

CUCUMBERS

CULTURE. One ounce will plant 100 hills; 2 pounds will plant one acre. They succeed best in a warm, rich, moist loamy soil. Plant in hills 4 feet apart each way. Leave four of the strongest plants to each hill, but do not thin out until the plants are strong enough to resist the attacks of insects. The English forcing varieties can be grown in hotbeds where the temperature does not fall below 65 degrees at night. Many of this class grow from 20 to 30 inches in length.

Improved Long Green. Good for pickling when small and unexcelled as slicing cucumber when matured. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.



Improved Long Green.

White Spine. Early, prolific and continuous bearer. One of the most popular varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Early Frame. Fruit straight and smooth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Davis Perfect. Excellent for forcing under glass; also for outdoor culture. Medium in size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Boston Pickling. Best pickling variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Early Cluster. Medium to small; produced in clusters. Tender and well flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Japanese Climbing. Grown on trellis. Makes excellent cover for fence or porch while producing edible variety of fruit. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Kohl-Rabi

A plant forming a firm bulb above the ground and bearing short leaves. The bulb is the edible part, and when cooked tastes very much like turnip. If the seed is sown early, the young bulbs will be ready for use in spring, and a planting in July will secure good vegetables for fall use. The seed should be planted in the open garden in 18-inch rows and the young plants thinned to four or six inches. It does not transplant well, unless when very small.

Early White Vienna. The most desirable variety for general use. It is very early and has small tops. Color, light silvery green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c.

Early Purple Vienna. Has a bright purple bulb. The leaf and stems are green and tinged with purple. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., 75c.

Leek

One ounce will plant 200 feet of drill; 4 lbs. to the acre.

Culture. Leek is very hardy and very easily cultivated. Sow early in spring in rich soil ½ inch deep, in drills 1 foot apart. When 6 inches high, transplant in rows 10 inches apart each way; as deep as possible, so that the neck, being covered, may be blanched.

Large London Flag. The oldest and best known and most largely grown variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.

Horseradish Roots

No home garden is complete without them. 35c doz., postpaid.

Do not overlook that part of our catalog devoted to **POULTRY FEEDS and SUPPLIES.** We challenge any Western house to show as complete a line of really **SUCCESSFUL** Feeds and Appliances as we sell.

LETTUCE

CULTURE. Sow in hotbed or boxes in February or March and in open ground as soon as it can be worked; transplant to rows 8 inches apart both ways. Extra rich, mellow soil, high cultivation and moisture are demanded by lettuce to secure best results. Lettuce is hardy and makes better growth when mercury is below 60 degrees; when above 75 degrees the plant is soon drawn out of shape. A succession of plantings at intervals of two weeks after first outdoor planting is desirable. In August any of the varieties can be sown either outdoors or in frames. In October, Grand Rapids and Denver Market may be planted in frame to head in winter. Always sow seed thin and then thin out plants to stand from 6 to 8 inches apart in row. Lettuce requires good soil, carefully enriched with well rotted manure and well pulverized to secure the best results. For hotbed and very early sowing, we especially recommend Big Boston, Grand Rapids, Early Curled Simpson and Black Seeded Simpson.

Loose or Cutting Varieties

Black Seeded Simpson. One of the best leaf varieties. Leaves are fluffy but not crinkled. Tender and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 50c.

Simpson's Early Curled. Crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 50c.

Grand Rapids. Popular because of large bunches. Leaves are rather smooth with frilled edges. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 50c.

Denver Market. Semi-head. Wrinkled leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 50c.



California Cream Butter.

Heading Varieties

California Cream Butter. Large, rich, creamy heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 50c.

May King. Extra large, solid heads, green outside but cream colored within. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 50c.

Paris White Cos. Distinct from other varieties. Leaves long and straight but when tied up heads nicely. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 50c.

Prize Head. Not really a heading variety though usually so catalogued. Leaves

are red edged. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 50c.

Hanson's Improved. Favorite with market gardeners. Heads easily if not grown too close together. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 50c.

Iceberg. Leaves have a tendency to turn in, hence sure to head. Tender and crisp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 50c.

Mustard

When young the leaves are used for salad, which although slightly pungent, is very appetizing. Mustard may also be cooked like Spinach and will make a very wholesome and delicious food. Sow early in the spring in shallow drills. One ounce will sow 5 feet of drill.

Mammoth Southern Curled. The large curled leaf variety, popular in the South, where the seed is sown in the fall for spring use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 75c.

Brown or Black. More pungent in flavor than the white. Seed black. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 75c.

Okra

Culture. Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills 3 feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out to from 9 to 12 inches. Soil should be well manured. Plants may also be raised in pots or hotbed, and transplanted.

White Velvet. Of tall growth, pods never prickly to touch, being always round and smooth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; ½ lb., 50c.

Early Dwarf Prolific. Grows low, but stocky and is very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 60c.

Learn to know your seed man as you would your grocer or your implement dealer. If he serves you satisfactorily stay with him; if he is unreliable and tricky, quit him cold for he does not merit your patronage.

MUSKMELONS

One ounce to 60 hills; 3 pounds to acre.

CULTURE. A rich, deep sandy soil well worked and highly manured is of the utmost importance. Plant when all danger of frost is over, in hills 5 to 6 feet apart each way; scatter a dozen seeds to a hill and afterwards thin out to 3 or 4 plants. Cantaloupes and cucumbers are often destroyed by lice and should be well sprinkled with slug shot when the plants appear. When they have 4 leaves, pinch off the end of the main shoots, which will cause lateral branches to put forth sooner and strengthen the growth of the vines.

Burrell's Gem. An orange fleshed Rocky Ford. Fine grained and spicy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

Rocky Ford. Oval shaped of netted type. Green flesh of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

Emerald Gem. One of the earliest. Green skin and salmon flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

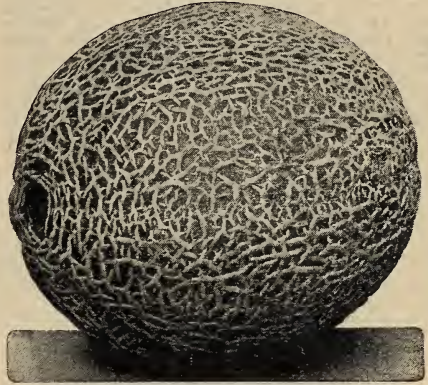
Hackensack. Ribbed variety, large and round. Good market variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Netted Nutmeg. Medium size, early, green flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

Osage, or Miller's Cream. Pink fleshed, spicy flavor. Very heavy producers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

Casaba, or Large Persian. Long, oval shaped. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Honey Dew Melon. Comparatively new type of melon. Flesh is deep green, unusually sweet and will keep 3 to 5 months after ripe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.



Burrell's Gem.

WATERMELONS

Selected Strains of the Choicest and Best Varieties

One ounce to 60 hills; 4 or 5 pounds to the acre.

Culture. The culture of the Watermelon is very similar in all respects to that of the musk varieties, being hardier and of more vigorous habit. However, it may be planted in May, before settled warm weather appears, in hills not less than eight feet apart, and thinned to two vines per hill.

Kolb's Gem. The best shipping melon. Rind thin but tough. Striped, slightly oval and of good size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Rocky Ford. Oblong, green rind, superb flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Tom Watson. A large melon, oblong and green with thick netting on entire surface. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Kleckley's Sweet. Early, medium sized and very sweet. Skin dark green, flesh bright red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Mountain Sweet. Long green type. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Georgia Rattlesnake. Sometimes called "Gypsy." Very large and good snapper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Kansas Stock, or Colorado Preserving. A boon to dry farmers. Often weighs 60 to 70 lbs. Will keep all winter and can be fed to stock all winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Pepper

One ounce will produce 1,500 plants.

Ruby Giant, flesh mild and very thick. Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 15c, oz. 45c.

Chinese Giant, very large with thick mild fle Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 15c, oz. 45c.

Ruby King, extra large and mild. ¼ oz. 15c, oz. 45c.

Long Red Cayenne, commercial variety, long bright red, very hot. Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 15c, oz. 4

ONIONS

One ounce of Onion Seed for 200 feet of drill; 4 to 5 pounds for an acre.

Culture. Onions must have a clean and very rich soil. A good loam, previously cultivated for two years, is the best. The land should be highly fertilized with well-rotted manure and fertilizers. Fresh stable manure has a tendency to produce soft, unsalable onions. Sow in drills 1 foot apart as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring. Thin plants to three or four inches apart, using rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds. The finest onions are produced by sowing seed in hot beds in February and March and transplanting seedlings to the open ground in rows where they are to mature. Onions require a very high culture, and weeds soon choke them out if permitted to grow. Bottom sets are little onions, grown the previous year; when set out in the spring they soon form large onions. If you wish to grow onion sets, use 70 to 80 pounds of seed to the acre, drilled in very thick.



Yellow Globe Danvers.

Yellow Globe Danvers. Brownish-yellow skin with mild flavor. A very excellent variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.85.

Yellow Danvers. Reliable flattened variety. Mild and same color as above. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.85.

Prizetaker. Heavy yielder on account of immense size. Skin pale straw color, flesh white and mild. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$1.90.

Large Red Weathersfield. Best red va-

riety. By far the finest strain of red Onions. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$1.90.

Southport Red Globe. Matures slightly ahead of Weathersfield. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.00.

Silver Skin, or White Portugal. Medium sized, rather flat. Our strain is particularly excellent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

White Barletta Pickling. Best pickling onion. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

Yellow, White or Red Bottom Sets. Write for prices.

Pumpkins

One ounce will plant 15 hills; 2 quarts to acre.

Culture. Sow in May, when the ground is warm, in hills 8x8. Can also be grown with corn, every fourth hill of every fourth row. The common practice is to drop two or three seeds in every third or fourth hill in the cornfield. If cultivated in 8x8 hills use four plants to each hill.

Connecticut Field. Best variety for Colorado. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Kentucky Field. Large variety similar to above. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Mammoth Tours. French variety of great size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.25.

Small Sugar. Finer grained and best for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Parsnips

One ounce for 200 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds for an acre.

Culture. Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in drills 18 inches apart. Only rich soil should be used and the ground should be thoroughly and deeply cultivated before sowing seed. Thin to 6 or 8 inches apart in the rows. Hoe and cultivate frequently to keep the weeds down.

Improved Hollow Crown. The best variety for market or home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Improved Guernsey. Roots not so long as Hollow Crown, but of greater diameter and more easily gathered. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

Parsley

One ounce of seed for 150 feet of drill.

Culture. Soak the seed in warm water for several hours, and sow in border or frame; thin the row or transplant to another bed. If to be carried late into the fall, set eight inches apart both ways, and cover with litter. It will go through the winter with moderate protection. Make open ground sowing in April.

Moss Curled. A choice selected strain with beautifully crimped and curled bright-green leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

PEAS

One pound will plant 100 feet of drill;
60 pounds to acre.

Culture. Peas are among the first seeds that are planted in spring and need rich, well-manured soil. Sow in drills 3 feet apart and repeat until the first of July, with the exception of our Extra Early, which can be sown as late as August, on account of its early ripening and mildew resistance. The number of Peas may vary from 10 to the foot for the dwarf varieties to 8 to the foot of the medium tall and 6 to the foot of the very tall kinds.

American Wonder. 1 ft. Matures in 50 days. Bears its crop quickly and is out of the way for other crops on same ground. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c.

Dwarf Telephone. 2½ ft. Pods larger than Am. Wonder. Well flavored and productive. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c.

Telephone (Pole). 3½ ft. Best of the pole varieties. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c.

Yorkshire Hero. 2½ ft. Hardy kind of good flavor. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c.

Champion of England. 3 ft. Considered standard for summer use. Everbearing in nature. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c.

Gray Sugar. (Edible pods.) Growing in popularity. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c.

Blue Bantam. Early and dwarf. Very sweet. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c.

Potatoes

Figure 1 pound to 7 hills. Space rows 3 ft. apart. 500 lbs. to the acre. Plant as soon as danger of killing frost is over. Be sure ground is well worked up to a good depth and fertilize with bone meal. Be sure to cut so as to leave one or two good eyes to each piece. DO NOT PLANT TOO DEEP IF SOIL IS HEAVY. 5 inches is plenty.

Varieties. We recommend Early Ohio, Burbank or Peach Blow for light sandy soil and IRISH COBBLER for heavy or clay soil. This latter variety has repeatedly proved itself the only consistent producer in heavy soil. Write for prices.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

Linneus Giant. For market gardeners the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.40.

Strawberry. By far the sweetest though small in size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.40.

Rhubarb Roots. 2 for 25c. \$1.25 doz. Postpaid.

Gradus, or Prosperity. 3 ft. Early as any standard sort and one of the best early kinds. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c.

Premium Gem. Peas small and sweet, pods well filled. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c.

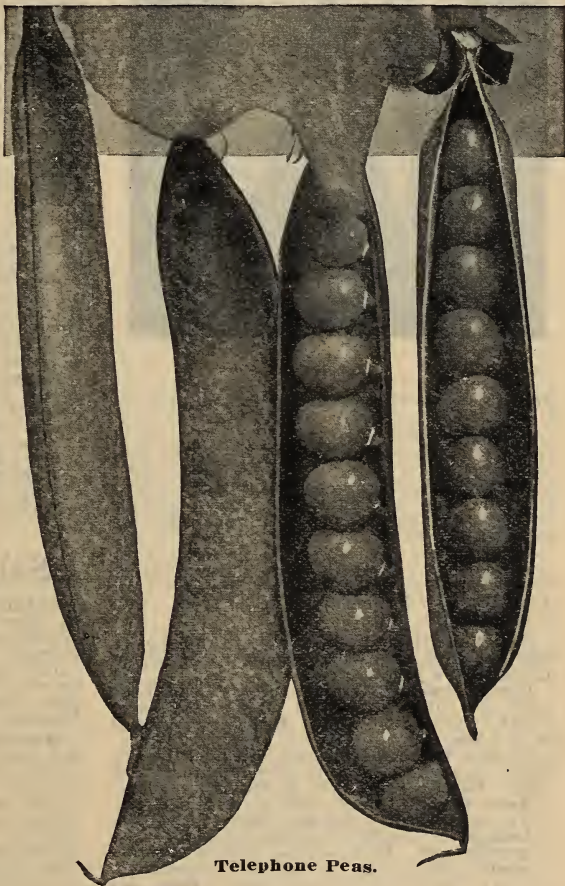
Alaska. 2½ ft. Earliest of all though not so sweet. Truckers plant Feb. 22nd if ground can be worked. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c.

First and Best. 2½ ft. Good canning variety. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c.

Bliss Everbearing. 3 ft. One of the most prolific. Peas very large and wrinkled. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c.

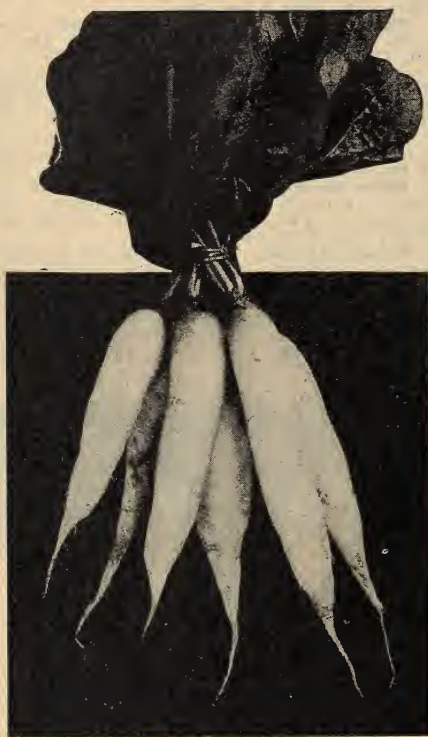
Thoms Laxton. 3 ft. Almost as early as the earliest. Very heavy cropper and a general favorite. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c.

Stratagem (Improved). Middle crop sort. Good sized pods born in abundance. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c.



Telephone Peas.

RADISH



Icicle.

One ounce to 50 feet of drill; 8 pounds to acre.

Culture. The soil for radishes should be very rich, light and mellow, well broken by digging, as their tender and mild qualities depend much upon their rapid growth. For very early use, sow in gentle hotbeds in February, and in open air as soon as the ground can be worked, at intervals of ten or twelve days, for a succession as long as they may be wanted. The winter varieties should be sown in August, lifted before severe frost, and stored in the cellar.

Sow in drills 1 foot apart and cover lightly; thin out while small to 3 inches apart. Hoe often.

Early Scarlet Globe. One of the best both for forcing as well as open culture. Early, crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

French Breakfast. Pink with white tip. Olive shaped. One of the earliest and best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

Rosy Gem. Round red with white tip. Very early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

Sparkler. Similar to above except that it gets larger. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

Icicle. The king of all long radishes. Always tender, crisp and mild. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

White Strasburg. Longer and larger than Icicle. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

Simpson's Glass. Long light pink type with transparent white flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

Long Brightest Scarlet. The handsomest radish grown. Scarlet above and white below. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

China Rose Winter. Flesh firm and white; will keep all winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

Long Black Spanish Winter. Black skinned with white flesh. Gets to enormous size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

Round Black Spanish. Globe shaped roots with black skin. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

Spinach

German—Spinat.

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 12 to 16 pounds to acre.

Culture. This is a very important crop in our market gardens, and is one of the most easily managed of all vegetables, requiring but little culture, and may be had fit for use the entire season. The main crop is sown in September. It is sometimes covered up in exposed places with straw or salt hay during winter, which prevents it from being cut by frost; but in sheltered fields there is no necessity for covering. For summer use it may be sown at intervals of two or three weeks from April to August. Spinach is best developed and most tender and succulent when grown in rich soil.

Long Standing. The best for spring sowing. Stands a long time before shooting to seed. Large thick leaves, excellent for greens. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

New Zealand. Makes a luxuriant growth all summer. In appearance entirely distinct from other spinach. Its quality is very desirable and tender. Soak the seed in warm water before planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Round Summer. This variety is generally preferred for early growing and is popular with market gardeners. Leaves thick and fleshy. Not quite as hardy as the prickly, but stands winter well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.

Monstrous Leaved Viroflay. Quick, strong growth; much used by New York truckers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Salsify or Oyster Plant

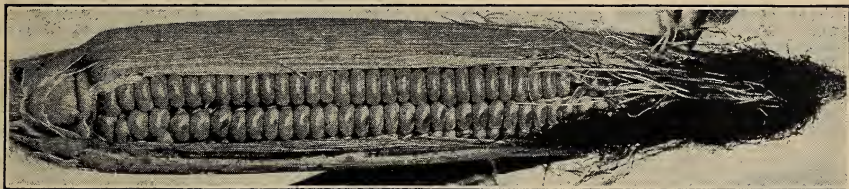
Culture. The oyster plant succeeds best in some light, well-enriched soil which previous to sowing the seeds should be stirred to the depth of 18 inches. Sow early in the spring in drills 15 inches apart; cover the seeds with fine soil 1 inch deep. One ounce for 60 feet of drill; 7 pounds to one acre.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. This splendid variety grown to fully double the size of the old sort; is of superior quality and delicate flavor. The Oyster Plant is one of the most nutritious and delicious vegetables and should be more generally cultivated for winter use when the supply of really good vegetables is limited.

No market gardener should fail to grow it. It is a paying proposition. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.00.

SWEET CORN

One pound will plant about 180 hills; 10 to 12 pounds to an acre, in hills.



Golden Bantam Sweet Corn

Culture. Sweet Corn should not be planted very early in the season; the soil must be warm and should be a rich loam. If planted too early the seed is apt to rot. Sweet Corn will not make any progress until the weather is warm. If possible select a sheltered location for the very early kinds. A succession can be continued with the later kinds by planting at regular intervals from June to middle of August, thus insuring a continuous supply of table corn throughout the summer and fall months. Plant the small early varieties in drills $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and 10 inches apart in the rows. The taller varieties should be planted in drills 3 feet apart and 12 to 14 inches apart in the rows. Rich manure worked into the soil will increase the crop.

Write for Quantity Prices.

Golden Bantam. The First Early Sweet Corn. Rich and delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c.

Mayflower. One of the very earliest white Sweet Corns with regular sized cobs. Highly recommended. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c.

Country Gentleman. "Shoe Peg." grains not in rows on the cob. Very fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c.

Early Evergreen. Has all the good qualities of Stowell's Evergreen and matures earlier. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c.

Howling Mob. Produces two splendid ears to the stalk. Early, sweet and of good size. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c.

Stowell's Evergreen. One of the very best late varieties. Planted with medium early variety will furnish succession of corn until frost. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c.

Extra Early Minnesota. Early and large. Stalks not very tall. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c.

Peep-O-Day. Early as Golden Bantam. Ears average about 6 inches in length. Sweet and juicy. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c.

Black Mexican. Highly favored in some sections. Ears size of G. Bantam, grains black when ripe and of a peculiarly delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c.

POPCORN

Giant Spanish. Favorite with many. Large ears and large grains, popping quickly and very crisp. Yields more to

acre than any other pop corn. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c.

White Rice. Grains small and pointed. Some claim it to be more crisp than other kinds. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c.

SQUASH

One ounce will plant 30 hills; 3 to 4 pounds an acre.

Culture. The plants are very tender and sensitive to cold, and planting must be delayed until settled, warm weather. The general principles of culture are the same as those given for cucumbers and melons, but the plants are less particular as to soil. The summer varieties should be planted 4 feet apart each way and the winter sorts 8 feet. Three plants are sufficient for a hill. Care should be taken not to break the stems from the squashes intended for winter use, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay.

Summer

Early White Bush. This is the well known White Patty-pan Squash. The earliest to mature, very productive; light cream colored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Golden Summer Crook Neck. Very early and productive. Fruit about 1 foot long, with crooked neck and warty surface; color bright yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

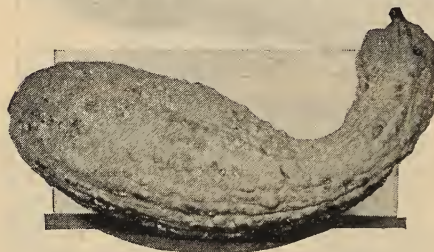
Giant Crook Neck. This strain is a great improvement on the old variety of Crook Neck. It is larger and better in every way. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

SQUASH—Continued

Winter Varieties

Warty Hubbard. Best shipper and best keeper. Shell is hard and warted. Dark olive green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; ½ lb., 90c; lb., \$1.50.

Golden Hubbard. Somewhat smaller than above, a trifle earlier but not so



Golden Summer Crook Neck

good a keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; ½ lb., 90c; lb., \$1.50.

Boston Marrow. Orange color with distinct flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; ½ lb., 90c; lb., \$1.50.

TOMATOES

One ounce of seed will produce from 3,000 to 4,000 plants.

Culture. Sow seed in a box or hotbed early, and transplant at least once to get a strong root growth. When danger of frost is over set in open ground 3 to 5 feet apart each way and cultivate thoroughly. Fruit may be had several days earlier by transplanting into small pots



Livingston's Beauty.

and then setting out the entire contents as soon as ground is warm. The varieties of Tomatoes described in this seed book comprise the very best kinds known to the trade and none are included that do not possess some merit.

Livingston's Beauty. Large, round and even. Early as any standard variety in this locality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; ½ lb., \$1.75.

Ponderosa. The largest smooth Tomato. Slices exceptionally well and is firm and meaty. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; ½ lb., \$2.25.

Earliana. One of the earliest. Fruit is reasonably smooth and firm but not equal to Beauty. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; ½ lb., \$1.75.

Early June. Medium size, round and early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; ½ lb., \$1.75.

John Baer. Very early and nearly as large as Beauty. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; ½ lb., \$2.00.

Dwarf Champion. Very sturdy grower. Potato leaf with medium sized purplish pink fruit. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; ½ lb., \$2.00.

Yellow and Small-Fruited Varieties

Yellow Plum. Excellent for preserving. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; ½ lb., \$1.75.

Red Plum. Same as above except color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; ½ lb., \$1.75.

Yellow Pear. For preserving only. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; ½ lb., \$1.75.

Husk or Ground Cherry. Very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; ½ lb., \$1.75.

TURNIPS

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill; 2 lbs. will sow an acre.

Culture. For early use, sow as soon as the ground can be worked in spring in drills 15 inches apart and thin to 8 inches apart as soon as the plants are large enough to handle. For succession, sow at intervals of a fortnight until the last week of July, from which time until the end of August sowings may be made for main and late crops. The sowings should be made just before rain if possible, a rapid growth being important.

Early White Egg. General favorite. Flesh is white, firm and mild without the pungent taste. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; ½ lb., 50c; lb., 75c.

Purple Top Strap Leaf. Best flat type for fall planting. Excellent for stock or table. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; ½ lb., 50c; lb., 75c.

Early White Flat Dutch. Good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; ½ lb., 50c; lb., 75c.

Purple Top Globe. Larger than White Egg. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; ½ lb., 50c; lb., 75c.

Yellow Aberdeen. Especially good for feeding. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; ½ lb., 50c; lb., 75c.

Rutabagas

Improved Purple Top. Perfect keeper, large, solid and sweet. An old time favorite never improved upon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; ½ lb., 50c; lb., 75c.

HERBS

A few Pot Herbs and Sweet Herbs should have a place in every vegetable garden. A very small space will give all the herbs needed by a family. Culture is very simple; the best way is to make seedbed in the early spring and set the plants out in beds.

All varieties in 5c, 10c and 25c packages.

Anise. Used for flavoring.

Caraway. Seeds used in seasoning.

Catnip. Leaves used for tea.

Coriander. Seeds used for seasoning.

Dill. Used for seasoning pickles.

Horehound. Very useful for curing coughs.

Lavender. Leaves very fragrant.

Rosemary. Leaves very fragrant.

Rue. A medical plant.

Saffron. Used for flavoring.

Sage. A highly aromatic herb; most useful of all.

Savory, Summer. Leaves and shoots used for seasoning.

Sorrel. Used in soups and salads.

Sweet Basil. Leaves used for flavoring.

Sweet Fennel. Seeds aromatic.

Thyme. Used as a seasoning.

Wormwood. Has medicinal qualities.

A splendid plant for poultry.

LAWN GRASSES

Kentucky Blue Grass

The old standard grass for pasture and lawns. Sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre for meadow; for lawns, 100 to 140 pounds per acre. **Write for prices.**

English or Perennial Rye Grass

Considered invaluable for permanent pastures. It is also one of the best lawn grasses for the central part of the United States. Sow 60 pounds to the acre for pasture; 100 to 140 pounds to the acre for lawn. **Write for prices.**

White Clover. For lawn purposes is very desirable on account of its creeping stems. It spreads rapidly and acts as a binder. Very hardy. In permanent pastures it is of considerable value when used in a grass seed mixture. **Write for prices.**

Flower Seeds

WE PAY POSTAGE ON FLOWER SEEDS

Every seed order should include a generous list of FLOWER SEEDS, ROOTS and BULBS. Time spent in your Flower beds is well spent. If you have a natural love of Flowers, encourage it. If you have no such impulse, develop it. Flowers are God's message to us of Love and Good Cheer. They will erase the lines of care from your face and arrest the march of grey in your hair.

Ageratum. Light Blue, low and compact. Make excellent borders.

Alyssum. Little Gem. White, low and compact. Early and fragrant.

Alyssum. Tall. 10 to 12 inches, otherwise same as Little Gem.

Amaranthus. Caudatus. Blood red drooping flowers.

Amaranthus. Culentus. (Prince's Feather.) Red feathery flowers

Antirrhinum, or Snapdragon. Can be furnished in rose, red, yellow, white, orange and mixed. Large fragrant flowers of great beauty.

Ampelopsis, Veitchi. (Boston Ivy.) Hardy perennial climber.

Asters

This splendid fall favorite continues to gain in popular favor and is constantly being improved both as to type and size. The new varieties of PEONY FLOWERED ASTERS are as large as Chrysanthemums and of wonderful beauty. Every garden should have an assortment of ASTERS. They bloom from AUGUST to NOVEMBER.

Culture. The Aster is hardy and easily grown. Sow seed in the open ground in May for August and September blooms, or in March or April in cold frames for earlier bloom. The seeds should be covered about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in good rich soil. When the plants are strong enough, transplant about 18 inches apart in deeply-dug, well prepared beds. Asters must not be planted in freshly manured soil nor in soil that has been planted to Asters for two or three years previous. Unslacked lime or fresh wood ashes are beneficial if stirred in the soil a little before planting and are said to counteract the ravages of the Aster blight. A few soakings with tobacco water around the roots during the growing season are also recommended.

ASTER PLANTS, in mixed or assorted colors, postpaid, at 50 cents per dozen.

Giant Peony-Flowered Asters. White, azure blue, purple and mixed. Pkt., 10c; lavender, rose pink, shell pink, crimson, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

ASTERS—(Continued)

Simple's Giant Branching. White, lavender, rose pink, shell pink, crimson, azure blue, purple and mixed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 45c.

Giant Branching Comet Asters. Same colors as above. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

Baby's Breath. (See Gypsophila.)

Begonia. Dense bushes about 1 ft. high completely covered with flowers. Single mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Begonia. Double mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Balsam. (Lady's Slipper.) Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Bachelor Button. Single and double mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Beans, Scarlet Runner. Climber. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c.

Burning Bush. Turns scarlet in autumn. Pkt., 5c.

Calliopsis. Shades of red and yellow. Pkt., 5c.

Calendula (Pot Marigold.) One of the most satisfactory for massed effects. Blooms abundantly. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

Canna. (See also Summer Flowering Bulbs.) Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

California Poppy. (See Eschscholtzia.)

Canterbury Bells. Profusion of bell-shaped flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Canary Bird Vine. Rapid climber. Pkt., 5c.

Candytuft. One of the best for borders. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Carnations. (Centaurea Margurite.) Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c.

Centaurea Imperialis. (Sweet Sultan.) Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40c.

Centaurea. (Dusty Miller.) White leaved foliage. Pkt., 5c.

Castor Beans. Beautiful foliage plant 10 to 12 ft. high, leaves often 3 to 4 ft. across. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Chrysanthemums. Excellent for cut flowers. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.

Cobaea Scandens. Called "Foot a Day." Most rapid climber, having bell-shaped flowers of purplish lilac color. Pkt., 5c.

Coleus. A marvel of beauty for house or garden culture. Pkt., 5c.

Cockcomb. One of the most brilliant and showy summer flowers. Colors range from bright red to orange and yellow. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Columbine. State flower of Colorado. Rocky Mt. Pkt., 10c.

Columbine. (Aquilegia.) Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Clarkia. Profuse and continuous bloomer. Pkt., 5c.

Cosmos. One of the most popular autumn flowering plants. The new giant early flowering kinds can be furnished in white, pink, yellow, crimson and mixed. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.

Cypress Vine. Scarlet and white star-



Aster.

shaped blossoms. Will climb on trellis 10 to 12 ft. Pkt., 5c.

Dahlia. (See also Summer Flowering Bulbs.) Single or double. Pkt., 5c.

Daisies. Double mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Everlastings or Strawflowers. Excellent for winter decorations. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Feverfew. Free flowering either indoors or out. Pkt., 5c.

Forget-Me-Not. Good for shady spots. Pkt., 5c.

Foxglove. Hardy. Spikes 3 to 5 feet. Pkt., 5c.

Eschscholtzia. (California Poppy.) Very free flowering. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Four O'Clock. Handsome old fashioned flower. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Gaillardia. Profuse, continuous bloomer. Pkt., 5c.

Geraniums. Single and double mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Godetia. Very attractive. Pkt., 5c.

Globe Amaranth. Immortels or Everlasting. Pkt., 10c.

Gourds. Dipper, Dishcloth, Nest Egg, Calabash and Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Gypsophila. (Baby's Breath.) Annual. Pkt., 5c.

Gypsophila. Perennial. Pkt., 5c. Roots, 25c each.

Heliotrope. Choice mixed. Fragrant. Pkt., 5c.

Hibiscus. Large flowers of great beauty. Pkt., 5c.

Hollyhock. Good for background. Double, red, white, pink, maroon, yellow, black or mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Hollyhock Roots. Separate colors or mixed. \$1.50 dozen. Postpaid.



Hyacinth Bean. Rapid growing climber. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

Japanese Hop. (Japonica.) A very ornamental climber. Pkt., 5c.

Job's Tears. Broad corn-like leaves. Pkt., 5c.

Lantana. Verbena-like heads of orange, rose, white, etc. Pkt., 5c.

Larkspur. Annual. Mixed

Pkt., 5c.

Larkspur. Perennial. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Larkspur. Perennial roots. \$2.00 doz. Postpaid.

Linum. (Scarlet Flax.) Very brilliant bedding plant. Pkt., 5c.

Lobelia. Dwarf. Deepest blue. Pkt., 5c.

Lobelia. Trailing. Light blue. Pkt., 5c.

Marigold. French mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Marigold. African. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Mesembryanthemum. (Ice Plant.) Fine for hanging baskets. Trailing plants with small double red flowers and icy foliage. Pkt., 5c.

Mignonette. Fragrant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

Mimulus. (Musk Plant.) Pkt., 5c.

Moon Flower. One of the most beautiful climbers. Blooms from mid-afternoon to day break. White or blue. Pkt., 10c.



Petunia.

Nasturtium. Dwarf. Yellow, bronze, orange, maroon, pink and mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.

Nasturtium. Tall. Colors same as above. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.

Nicotiana. Early and of great beauty. Pkt., 5c.

Nigella. (Love-in-a-mist.) Free flowering, white. Pkt., 5c.

Pansies. We carry only the Giant Trimardeau. Blossoms will often reach a diameter of 4 inches. Must have rich soil to produce large flowers. Our plants are grown in beds of half manure and half soil. White, black, yellow, blue, purple, bronze and mixed. Pkts., 10c; oz., \$7.50.

Pansy Plants. Packed for express, 50c dozen. Not prepaid.



Pansies.

Petunia. Single mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Petunia. Giants of California. Pkt., 10c.

Petunia. Striped and blotched. Pkt., 10c.

Phlox. Drummondii mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Phlox. Star mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Phlox Roots. Perennial. \$2.00 dozen.

Postpaid.

Pinks. Dianthus. Double mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Pinks. Chinensis. Double mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Poppies. Shirley mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Poppies. Single mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Poppies. Double mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Poppies. Oriental mixed. Pkt., 5c. Roots, \$2.00 dozen. Postpaid.

Portulaca. (Moss Rose.) One of the best bedders. Single mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Portulaca. Double mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Primrose. Plant in shade. Pkt., 10c.

Pyrethrum. (Golden Feather.) Pkt., 5c.

Salpiglossis. One of the most beautiful and most neglected of all flowers. Colors are velvety and gorgeous. Pkt., 5c.

Salvia. (Scarlet Sage.) Excellent for bedding. Pkt., 10c.

Schizanthus. (Poor Man's Orchid.) Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Snapdragon. (See Antirrhinum.)

Stocks. Best mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Sunflower. Giant Russian. Raise some for your chickens. **Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c.**

Sunflower. Chrysanthemum flowered. Very double. Grows lower than the Giant and is thoroughly desirable. **Pkt., 10c.**

Scabiosa. (Mourning Bride.) Justly popular. **Pkt., 5c.**

Sweet Sultan. Sweet scented and fine for cut flowers. **Pkt., 5c.**

Sweet William. Hardy but blossoms first year from seed. **Pkt., 5c.**

Thunbergia. (Black-Eyed Susan.) Good for hanging baskets or low climber. **Pkt., 5c.**

Verbenas. One of the best bedding flowers. Covers lots of ground and comes in great variety of colors. We can supply young plants at \$1.00 dozen, **Pkt., 5c.**

Zinnia. Too much cannot be said for this wonderfully improved old-time favorite. Commercially grown now in Colorado for seed. The new types are enormous and more soft and fluffy in appearance than the old kinds. **Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 15c.**



Zinnia.

SWEET PEAS

Culture. The Sweet Pea delights in a soil inclined to be clayey, and as the little beauty is a gross feeder, a good supply of well-rotted manure should be mixed

ures are caused by manuring in the spring, for the reason that all pea vines like a moist ground, and the heat originated by the manure combined with the heat from the sun is too much for the young vines, which turn yellow and die. The best season to sow the seed is as soon in the spring as the ground can be worked. Late sowing produces rank growth, but few flowers. Dig a trench a foot deep by 16 or 18 inches wide and mix in it 6 inches of top soil with old manure. In this plant your seed in two rows, dropping one every inch or two; then cover with two inches of soil, gradually filling the trench as they grow. One side has to be a little lower to allow the surplus water to drain off. The flowers must be picked every day if you want them to bloom through the summer. Bone dust and nitrate of soda will hasten the time of flowering.



Sweet Peas.

Standard Grandiflora Varieties

Mixture of All Colors. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 45c; ½ lb., 75c; lb., \$1.40.**

Separate Colors. We carry about 40 named varieties in all the colors as follows: White, Cream, Pink, Salmon, Lavender, Blue, Purple, Red, and Maroon. These are California grown and you will find them first class in every way. **Postpaid prices: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 50c.**

Spencer Sweet Peas

The SPENCER varieties are so much larger and so much superior in length of stem and number of blooms on the stem that we strongly urge our customers to buy this variety. The difference in price is not much and the difference in quality is marked.

Spencer Sweet Peas. Mixed colors. Large pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 45c; ¼ lb., 85c; ½ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$2.75.

with the ground. Fall is the best season to prepare the soil. A good many fail-

SPENCER SWEET PEAS

Continued

Burpee's Blend. This is the best mixture of SPENCER SWEET PEAS that money can buy. If you have sent east for some high priced fancy seed we urge you to get a few of these and compare the difference. **YOU WILL FIND THEM BETTER THAN YOUR EXPENSIVE ONES. TRY THIS IF YOU WOULD BE CONVINCED.** Prepaid prices: $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; 2 ozs., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$2.25.

Spencer Sweet Peas in named varieties and separate colors. We list herein only the cream of the named varieties. We have for many years tried out each new variety and select only those that can be depended upon to please. You may safely take our choice as to color and variety in the list following. Prepaid prices: Large pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; 2 ozs., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

White

King White. Enormous in size and of perfect form. Four flowers on a stem. Positively the best White Spencer to date.

White Spencer. Not a new one but a good one. Can always be depended on to satisfy.

Creamy Yellow

Primrose. The deepest colored of all Cream varieties. Nearly always four on a stem. Holds color better if shaded in heat of the day.

Light Pink

Margaret Atlee. A rich glowing pink softly suffused with salmon.

Mrs. Routzahn. Delicate apricot tint deepening toward the edges.

Deep Pink

Countess Spencer. Rich rose pink on long stem. Large as any pink.

Hercules. A beautiful clear shade of pink 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

Decorator. Rich rose with just a touch of orange toward the center.

Geo. Herbert. Rosy carmine. Flowers are large and waved or fluted at the edge.

Additional Instructions for Growing Sweet Peas

One ounce of seed will plant 10 feet of double row and some care should be taken to space the seed in each row so that they are not closer than 1 inch. Do not plant Sweet Peas close to wall or tight board fence. A free circulation of air around the vines is necessary to obtain the best results. Do not use fresh manure at time of planting. If you have not fertilized

Salmon

Barbara. The best salmon undoubtedly. Makes a wonderfully attractive bouquet. Blooms are large and erect on long stems.

Cerise

Fiery Cross. Too expensive last year to consider. When we include this variety at the prices quoted you are getting a bargain. Color is scorching fire-red, scintillating and glittering in the sunlight. Truly a wonderful flower.

Illuminator. Glowing cerise-salmon. One of the largest.

Crimson, or Scarlet

King Edward. Deep, rich crimson. Does not fade in strong light.

Vermillion Brilliant. Clear brightest scarlet. Large flowers on long stem.

Orange

The President. Blooms usually four on long stiff stem. One of the largest.

Helen Lewis. Flaming orange-scarlet standard with wings of rosy carmine.

Lavender

Asta Ohn. Soft, clear, rich lavender. One of the best.

Blue

Wedgwood. The best blue. Free bloomer and of strong growth.

Purple

Royal Purple. New dark blue of extra size and strong growth.

Maroon

Othello. A very rich red-maroon flushed with bronze. Three to four on a stem.

Picotee

Dainty. Pink edged with white ground. Edges fluted and frilled.

the trench in the fall better use bone dust at the rate of 1 lb. to three feet, mixing it in thoroughly to a depth of one foot. A little bone dust stirred into the soil occasionally through the season will help. Do not pile it against the stems or roots as to do so will burn and kill them. Watch for insects or plant lice. If they appear spray at once with Fish Oil Soap.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS

These Prices Are Prepaid.

Amaryllis

Formosissima. Very attractive crimson shade. Blooms early in summer and can be taken up and potted for house growing in winter. 25c each.

Johnsonii. Immense trumpet-shaped flowers of clear bright red with white stripe. The best of all Amaryllis. 50c ea.

Caladiums or Elephants Ears

Medium sized bulbs, 20c each, 3 for 50c. Giant bulbs, 35c each, 3 for \$1.00. To make the best growth they must have plenty of water. In planting make a circular trench about the plants to hold water. We have seen plants with leaves 2½ feet wide.

Calla Lilies

White. Large bulbs. 25c each. Giant bulbs, 35c each. Make fine indoor plants.

Yellow. 35c to 50c, according to size. Order early, as supply is gone after April 1st.

Choice Hardy Lilies

Auratum. "Gold Banded Lily of Japan." Our customers have repeatedly written us praising our stock of these Japanese Lilies. They are perfectly hardy and will increase in number from year to year.

Rubrum. "Crimson Lily of Japan."

Album. "White Lily of Japan."

Melpomene. "Pink Lily of Japan." Set of four bulbs, \$1.25, or 35c singly.

Tiger Lilies. Immense clusters of orange-red flowers. Hardy and easily grown. 15c each; 2 for 25c; \$1.50 dozen.

Lily of the Valley. A shady corner is



Lily of the Valley.

the place for these beauties. The flower is justly famed and will grow in almost any soil though doing best in a sandy loam. 6 pips for \$1.00 or \$1.75 dozen.

Tuberoses. One of the most delightfully fragrant and beautiful of the late flowering bulbs. Can be taken up and potted for indoor culture in the fall. 3 for 25c; \$1.00 dozen.

Cannas

One of the most satisfactory summer flowering bulbs. A bed 7 feet in diameter requires 19 bulbs. A 10 ft. bed requires 36 bulbs. We mention only the most popular varieties but carry others. Prices, single bulb 20c; six for \$1.00; \$2.00 dozen.

Allemanla. Spotted orange. Green leaf, height 3 to 4 feet.

Venus. Lovely pink and gold. Green leaf. 4 to 5 feet.

Indiana. Orchid flowering of fiery orange. Green leaf. 5 to 6 feet.

King Humbert. Large scarlet with bronze leaf. 4 to 5 feet.

Yellow King Humbert. Bright clear yellow. Green leaf. 4 to 5 feet.



ROSEA GIGANTEA

Canna.

Gladiolas

We are prepared to furnish unlimited quantities of these most popular bulbs. The Gladiola is becoming more and more popular for massed beds and make the

best obtainable flowers for cuts for the home.

Mixed Colors. 50c dozen; \$3.00 per 100. Separate colors as follows:

Group No. 1. America, soft flesh pink; **Augusta**, lavender; **Brenchleyensis**, vermilion scarlet; **Hally**, salmon pink; **Klondike**, sulphur yellow; **Independence**, bright pink; **Mrs. F. King**, vivid scarlet. 60c dozen; \$3.50 per 100.

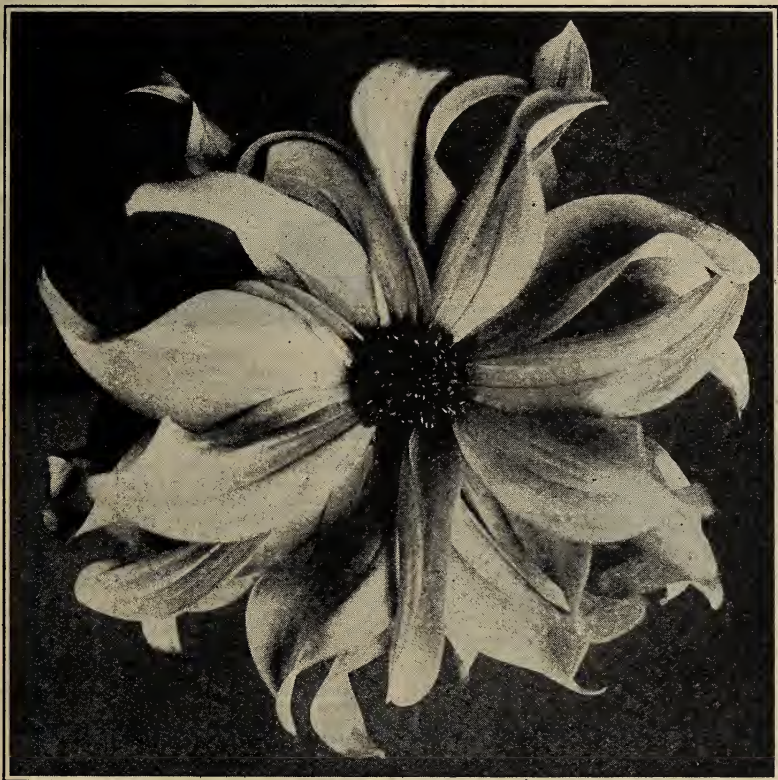
Group No. 2. Baron Hulot, deep purple; **Glory of Holland**, pure white; **Princeps**, dazzling scarlet; **Twentieth Century**, blood red. 75c dozen; \$4.50 per 100.

Group No. 3. Schwaben, canary yellow; **Golden King**, golden yellow; **Lily Lehman**, pure white tinged blush; **Panama**, pale pink, extra large; **Peace**, pure white, lilac marking. \$1.50 dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

DAHLIAS

Undoubtedly the Most Popular and Best Loved Flower in Existence. We Buy Only from the W. W. Wilmore Dahlia Farm.

BETTER BUY ONE OR TWO OF THE NEW NOVELTIES THAN A DOZEN OF THE COMMON ONES.



Peony Flowered Dahlia.

These Prices Include Postage.

Standard Cactus Dahlias

Strong Tubers 20c Each, \$2.00 Dozen.

Amos Perry. Large flower, petals long and curved. Intense scarlet.

Alabaster. Pure white. Fine for cutting.

Cornucopia. Petals long and regular. Deep vermilion, shading darker.

Cockatoo. Varies from white to yellow, often combining to two.

Dainty. Rosy pink, shaded to pale lemon.

Evelyn Wilmore. Deep garnet red. Petals long and finely formed.

Earl of Pembroke. Deep purple maroon; fine form.

Floradora. Deep blood red. A marvel of productiveness.

DAHLIAS—Continued

Show and Fancy Dahlias

Strong Tubers, 20c each; \$2.00 Dozen.

A. L. Chase. Creamy white, streaked with purple. Sometimes solid purple.

A. D. Lavoni. Very handsome. Fine rich pink. Heads solid and stems long.

Fire Ball. Intense dark red, with long stems.



Show Dahlia.

Floral Park Jewel. Rich purple-red tipped with white.

Glori De Lyon. Pure white. The largest white in cultivation. Round as a ball.

Golden Treasure. A beautiful burnt orange.

Miss Dodd. Purest yellow, of exquisite form. Remarkably handsome.

Morocco. Dark maroon, large and well formed. Often tipped with white.

Purple Gem. Rich royal purple.

Robt. Broomfield. Pure white of excellent form.

The Baron. Bright yellow sometimes tipped with white.

Victory. Of immense size and perfect form. Deep yellow tipped with cherry.

Single Dahlias

Strong Tubers, 20c each; \$2.00 Dozen.

Black Bird. Purple foliage and vivid red flowers. Very striking.

Blush Century. Blush pink on long stems.

President Viger. Carmine red with yellow disc. Very attractive.

Scarlet Century. Bright vivid scarlet on very long stems.

Twentieth Century. Intense rosy crimson. Tipped with white.

White Century. Pure white.

New and Extra Choice Dahlias

Souvenir St. Mihiel. A grand new show Dahlia. Immense flowers of darkest blood red. Unique in form and color. **\$3.00 each.**

Francis Daniels. Pink peony flowered.

Gabriel. Varies from rich scarlet to creamy white. Very large.

Gypsy Maid. Orange-scarlet. Petals long and pointed.

Genesta. Rich orange-bronze.

Gen. Buller. Cardinal with crimson shading. Each petal tipped with white.

Lenan. Amber-pink; flowers full and large. A very pleasing color.

Mrs. Chas. Turner. Extra large, with long, pointed petals. Bright yellow.

Maid of Athens. Amber yellow shading to fawn. Fine form.

Standard Bearer. Rich fiery scarlet, one of the very best.

Ventura. Yellow shading to amber. Very free bloomer.

Uncle Tom. Dark maroon, almost black. Fine shape with long stem.

Standard Decorative Dahlias

Strong Tubers, 20c Each; \$2.00 Dozen.

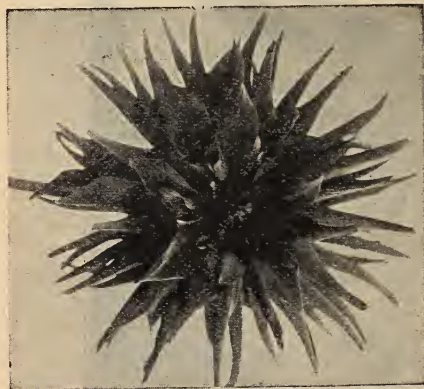
Autumn Glow. Very large and full. Bronze, yellow and autumn tints.

Black Prince. Very dark maroon, almost black. Large, with long stem.

Creole. Clear amber yellow, large and full.

Eugene Teele. Fine deep scarlet produced on long stem.

Grand Mogul. Scarlet tipped with white.



Cactus Dahlia.

Golden Sun. Massive golden yellow, shading lighter.

Jack Rose. Brilliant crimson-red. Large flowers on good stems.

Lavender Beauty. Clear soft lavender.

Maid of Kent. Intense scarlet, variegated with pure white.

Mrs. Hartong. Very large and exquisite. Light fawn suffused with pink.

Mrs. Linder. Blush pink, fine for cutting.

Mrs. T. F. De Witt. Clear amber yellow.

Manzanola. Intense vivid red. Large.

Sylvia. Soft pink with lighter center. Long stiff stems, fine for cutting.

Pink Jack Rose. Clear fine pink.

DAHLIAS—Continued

Produces six inch flowers on eighteen inch stems. **\$2.00 each.**

Naiad. Resembles an immense water lily. A tinted cream pink. Stems long and erect. **\$1.00 each.**

Felicia. Six to eight inches in diameter. Clear apricot with pink shading. A peony type that must be seen to be appreciated. **\$1.00 each; \$10.00 dozen.**

A. L. Doud. Clear lemon yellow, from six to nine inches across. Stems are long and very erect. **50c each.**

Laura Barnes. Beyond question one of the grandest peony flowered dahlias ever produced. Immense orange-red. **50c each.**

Queen Wilhelmina. Immense fluffy peony flowered type, pure white with yellow center. **25c each.**

Souvenir Franz Liszt. Dark purple maroon, veined and shaded with white. Order this one early as stock is always exhausted by May 1st. **25c each.**

Village Belle. Very large rich amber,

heavily shaded with cherry. Long erect stems. **25c each.**

Attraction. Cactus type. Clear lilac rose, long erect stems. **\$1.00 each.**

Chipeta. Rich amaranth red. Flowers five to seven inches across. **50c each.**

Rheinkönig. White cactus. Said to be the ideal white cactus. **25c each.**

Delice. A glowing soft, yet lively rose-pink. Decorative type. **25c each.**

Dr. I. B. Perkins. Ideal white show Dahlia. Has been a favorite since introduced some years ago. **25c each.**

Grand Duke Alexis. White as snow and overshadowed with a delicate lavender. One of the most beautiful in form and actually startling in color. **25c each.**

Jeanne Charmet. A pink-lilac, each petal edged with white. **25c each.**

To secure any of these best varieties your order must be received by April 1st. There are never enough of these wonderful creations to supply the demand and only the early bird gets the full list.

HARDY PERENNIAL HERBACEOUS PLANTS AND ROOTS

PRICES INCLUDE POSTAGE

Aquilegia Coerulea. True Rocky Mt. Columbine. Large roots, **25c each.**

Bleeding Heart. Scarce for three years but we have a fair supply. **75c each.**

Canterbury Belle. Cup and saucer plant. **25c each; \$2.00 dozen.**

Coreopsis. Good for cut flowers and continues in bloom through the entire season. **15c each; \$1.50 dozen.**

Delphinium Larkspur. Very ornamental, flowers in large heads. **20c each; \$2.00 dozen.**

Digitalis. Foxglove. An old-time favorite. **20c each; \$2.00 dozen.**

Golden Glow. Strong roots. **15c each; \$1.50 dozen.**

Gypsophila. Baby's Breath. Medium sized roots, **15c each; large roots, 25c each.**

Gaillardia. Begins to flower in June. **15c each; \$1.50 dozen.**

Goldenrod. Needs no description. Strong roots. **15c each; \$1.50 dozen.**

Hollyhocks. Double only. Can furnish in separate colors as follows: Buff, White, Yellow, Maroon, Red, Pink, Blush, Black. **20c each; \$2.00 dozen.**

Hardy Pinks. Old time favorite. **15c each; \$1.50 dozen.**

Hemerocallis. Lemon Lily. Very satisfactory and pretty. Flowers are bell shaped of clear lemon yellow. **20c each; \$2.00 dozen.**

Hibiscus. (Crimson Eye.) Immense white flower with crimson eye. **25c each.**

Iris. Germanica. Excellent for borders. Can supply in colors as follows: Blue, Cream, Purple, Bronze, Lavender, Orange, Yellow, Pink. **15c each; \$1.50 dozen.**

Iris Dalmatica. The finest of all Iris. Grows to four feet, producing massive flowers of rich lavender. Very fragrant. **20c each; \$2.00 dozen.**

Oriental Poppy. The largest poppy, often nine or ten inches across when open. Color is a rich fiery red. **20c each; \$2.00 dozen.** Perfectly hardy.

Sweet William. Flowers in clusters like phlox. **20c each; \$2.00 dozen.**

Shasta Daisy. (Alaska.) Immense white flowers with yellow center. **15c each; \$1.50 dozen.**

Special Collection of Hardy Phlox. Crimson, White, White with red eye, Pink, Lavender, Orange, Purple. **20c each; \$2.00 dozen.**

PEONIES

Strong Roots, 35c each; \$4.00 Dozen.
Except Where Noted.

Duke of Wellington. Ivory white with creamy center.

Festiva Maxima. A rare variety of great beauty. Pure snowy white flaked with red. **Price, 50c each.**

Humei. Rosy pink. Very large and full.

Late Rose. Deep rose pink, very fragrant.

Mad. Breon. Flesh and lemon.

Model de Perfection. Silver pink.

Officinalis Rubra. Brightest crimson. Very early.

Princess Beatrice. Pink with creamy center.

Rubra Grandiflora. Blood red, extra large. **Price, 50c each.**



Peonies.



WRITE US
FOR
FUL-O-PEP
FEEDING
CALENDAR
IT
CONTAINS
56 PAGES
OF
BOILED
DOWN
FACTS AND
INFORMA-
TION
REGARD-
ING
POULTRY
IT'S
FREE



FUL-O-PEP DRY MASH

To get the best results feed it dry, just as it comes from the bag. Do not wet or feed as a wet mash as results will not prove satisfactory. Never mix anything with **FUL-O-PEP DRY MASH**—not a particle of any other ingredient. To do so will throw **FUL-O-PEP DRY MASH** out of balance and your fowls will fail to respond from its use. **FUL-O-PEP DRY MASH** must be the main feed every day—nothing mixed with it and nothing except **FUL-O-PEP SCRATCH FEED** fed with it. By long continued experiments, our poultry experts have discovered just what is necessary to produce a feed that will enable the hen to shell out eggs in large numbers and hatchable ones at that. We learned much by watching the hen while on free range balancing her own ration. **FUL-O-PEP DRY MASH** combines the same egg-producing properties that the hen picks up for herself when on free range.



FUL-O-PEP POULTRY FEEDS

THE **FUL-O-PEP** Way provides for the proper feeding of poultry from the time they are hatched until maturity—and the Ful-O-Pep line of poultry feeds provide *exactly the right* feed for the different stages of growth and development.

Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter is the feed to use during the critical baby chick age. For the first few days the chick is largely sustained by the yolk it absorbed while in the shell. Our starter is mild, soft and easily assimilated—just the feed to carry on and strengthen nature's process. It has the materials for making bone, tissue and feathers, as well as for developing digestive capacity.

Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter is composed of Oatmeal, Ground Puffed Wheat, Bone Meal, Fish Scrap and other valuable products.

Ful-O-Pep Starter chicks, fed the Ful-O-Pep Way, will have a fine start and be provided with the vitality and strength which will take them through the high mortality period and be prepared for a healthy vigorous growth.

Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash

When the chicks are one day old place **FUL-O-PEP GROWING MASH** where they can help themselves at will. Keep it before them day in and day out. There is no danger of them eating too much. This feed provides the necessary bone and muscle building material and makes young chicks grow as they never grew before. Feed it until pullets are matured and ready to go on the mash. After the tenth day cut down the fine chick feed ration to two feedings a day—morning and evening. At four weeks of age, cut down grain ration to one feeding a day.

FUL-O-PEP Scratch Grains

This feed has been formulated to be fed in conjunction with Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash for best results. It contains corn, wheat, buckwheat, barley, kaffir corn, sunflower seeds, etc., in just the right proportion to suit the hen's taste and balance with her ration of Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash. This we believe is the finest quality scratch feed ever offered to poultrymen and we strongly urge that it be fed as the evening meal in place of all other feeds. Feed about one quart to each dozen fowls about one hour before roosting time. Do not feed at any other time.



CHICKS
FED THE
FUL-O-PEP
WAY WILL
DOUBLE
AT EIGHT
WEEKS
CHICKS
FED ANY
OTHER
WAY

A HEN
PROPERLY
MATURED
MAKES A
BETTER
LAYER

Ful-O-Pep Chick Feed

This feed is composed of a variety of grains such as finely cracked corn, wheat, pinhead oats and fish. Feed it following the first three days of **FUL-O-PEP GROWING MASH** by scattering in a few inches of litter, gradually increasing the depth of litter and quantity of **FUL-O-PEP CHICK FEED** as chicks become older and stronger. In preparing this feed the utmost care is taken to assure poultrymen that in **FUL-O-PEP CHICK FEED** they will have a feed that is **JUST RIGHT**.



NOTICE — Dealers Wanted in Every Town in Colorado

DISTRIBUTORS

SIMPSON SEED & FLORAL CO.

1551 Champa St., Denver, Colo.

HARDY CLIMBING PLANTS

Clematis Jackmanii. The most beautiful of all climbing vines. Flowers are large and star-like. Color deep purple. Strong roots, \$1.00 each, prepaid.

Clematis Paniculata. Flowers are pure white of medium size and borne in immense sheets. Very popular. 75c each, prepaid.

Clematis Henryi. Flowers are eight-petaled and four to six inches across. Pure white. 75c each, prepaid.

Cinnamon Vines. Foliage emits the odor of cinnamon. Grows most rapidly and will soon cover trellis or wall. Large roots, 15c each; 4 for 50c, prepaid.

Honeysuckle. Scarlet Trumpet. Very strong, rapid grower with red flowers. 50c each. Not prepaid. Roots must be covered with dirt or moss and is usually shipped by express.

Honeysuckle Halleana. Yellowish-white fragrant blossoms. Must be expressed. Strong roots, 50c each.

Wistaria. A great climber with dense clusters of purple flowers. Strong roots, 75c each. Not prepaid.

HARDY SHRUBS

Should be sent by express. If they must be shipped by mail, add 25c each for packing and postage.

Almond. Double flowering. The first shrub to flower in the spring. The whole bush is covered with pink rosettes. 75c each.

Bridal Wreath. Spiraea Von Houttii. The most beautiful of all Spireas. Blooms in early spring and resembles a mass of snow. 75c each.

Hydrangea Paniculata. A most beautiful shrub with immense clusters of white flowers shading to pink. 75c each.

Lilac. Persian. Has smaller foliage and brighter flowers than the common lilac. Is not so early and does not, therefore, get caught so often by spring freezes. We have both purple and white. Price, 75c each.

Snowball. Japanese. May be kept trimmed to round bush form. Is covered with white balls of flowers through spring and early summer. 75c each.



Clematis Paniculata.



Snowball.

If you have considerable landscape work to do, send us a sketch showing size of plot to be planted and we will suggest arrangement and choice of shrubs and plants to use as well as quoting quantity prices.

HARDY ROSES FOR OUTDOOR PLANTING

Price for all the two-year-old stock, 50c each; dozen, \$5.00; purchaser paying expressage. If they must be sent by mail, add 15c each for extra packing and postage.

The following list of Roses represents our selection for Colorado and vicinity. They are the healthiest, freest bloomers and best growers. In addition to this list we can supply almost any rose desired as our contracts for roses call for all satisfactory kinds.

The plants for mailing are all well-hardened pot-grown roses and will not be removed from pots until day of mailing. In this way only can we be sure that your plants will arrive in first class condition. All kinds of shrubs and plants are packed with the utmost care and we cannot assume responsibility in case of loss.

Hybrid Tea Roses in White

Double White Killarney. Very free bloomer.

Kaiserin A. V. Extremely free bloomer.

White Madam Cochet. A great favorite.

Yellow and Salmon Tints

Mme. Butterfly. A pinkish Ophelia.

Mrs. A. R. Waddell. Salmon pink.

Ophelia. A beauty.

Sunburst. Choice of yellows.

Red

American Beauty. First choice of all red roses.

Etoile de France. The brightest bedder.

Gen. McArthur. Very reliable.

Gruss an Teplitz. Flowers are not large but are borne in clusters.

Red Radiance. One of the very best.

If our roses are given enough water and reasonable cultivation, there should be no losses the first season, and they should be well enough along by fall to come through the winter. Being on their own roots they run no danger of being choked out by suckers. We recommend planting in May but it can be done earlier if protected slightly from frost until they get established. Before shipping, all plants will be cut back to proper length for planting.

Climbing Roses

Silver Moon. White.

White Perkins. White.

Goldfinch. Yellow.

Shower of Gold. Golden yellow.

Dorothy Perkins. Light pink.

Lady Gay. Bright pink.

Hiawatha. Dark pink.

American Pillar. Glowing pink.

Crimson Rambler. Red.

Climbing Am. Beauty. Red.

Excelsa. Scarlet.

Baby Ramblers

Joan of Arc. White.

Baby Echo. Pink.

Phyllis. Carmine.

Le Ponceau. Very dark crimson.

Orleans. Dark pink. Fine bedder.

Gruss an Aachen. Shell pink.

Pink and Rose

Burbank. A dark Hermosa.

Columbia. Large and fragrant.

La France. Very popular.

Pink Radiance. The best pink grown.



Sanitary Fountains and Feeders

Feeds water, grain, etc., automatically. Easy to fill and operate. Lift wire hooks, clip remaining on jar, leaving pan without any obstruction, affording easy cleaning.

Compression spring allows for any variation and holds the fruit jar firm. A special feature with this style fountain is that any



kind of jar can be used. There are many old makes of fruit jars for which covers can not be obtained. Such jars as any old pickle and mustard jar can be used.

No. 3—5 inch pan, fits any make jar, 10c each.

No. 4—6 inch pan, fits any make jar, 15c each.

No. 100 Dry Mash Hopper



The best for feeding dry feeds. Saves all; no waste. Feed always dry and clean. Serves as an exerciser. Used by hanging with wire from ceiling, with hopper high enough so chickens can reach feed. Wire top prevents poultry from getting in or on hopper. Rats, mice or insects cannot get into it. The greatest of all hoppers, gives best satisfaction, saves all the feed. Made from galvanized iron, diameter 11 inches, height 10½ inches.

No. 100—Dry Mash Hopper, 75c each.

Wall Feed Hopper

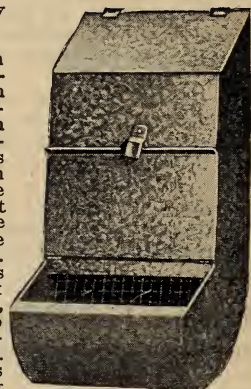
For Feeding Dry Mash to Grown Birds.

Rounded bottom and gradual enlargement from top to bottom prevents feed from clogging in hopper. Always has feed in trough in easy reach of the birds. The front and grate are made of one piece of galvanized iron. This grate enables the fowls to pick through at feed, there being no waste, same falling into trough. The front wires prevent getting into trough, throwing out and wasting feed. Made to hang on wall; are clean and sanitary. Sides are beaded, making them strong and rigid.

No. 9—9 inches wide, \$1.50 each.

No. 12—12 inches wide, \$2.00 each.

No. 24—24 inches wide, \$2.50 each.



Wall Grit and Shell Box

For Charcoal, Grit and Shells.

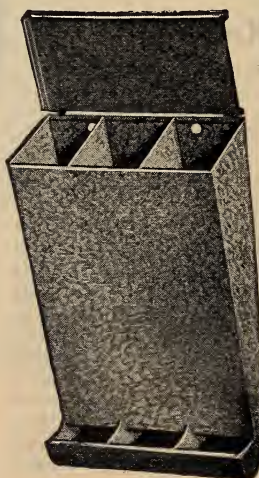
Can also be used as feed hopper for the chicks. Round bottom prevents clogging.

Strong and durable.

Made to hang on wall, is out of way and always serving. Made of heavy galvanized iron. Height, 13 ½ inches. Sides: 4½ inches top, 3¼ inches bottom.

No. 32—2 section, width 5½ inches, 90c ea.

No. 33—3 section, width 8 inches, \$1.00 each.



HOPPERS, GRIT AND SHELL BOXES AND FEEDING TROUGHS

MOE'S DRY MASH HOPPER

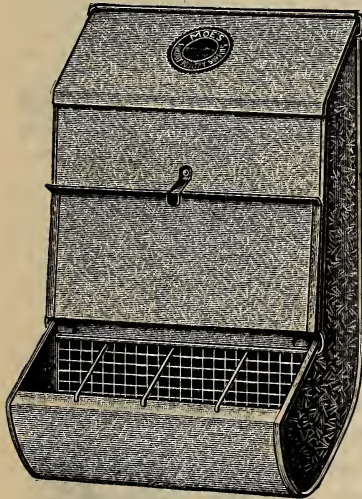
Postage or express extra.

The curved bottom of the hopper keeps the feed within easy reach of the birds. The gradual enlargement from the top to base prevents clogging. The wire grid and the wires running from the flange through the wire grid prevent any chance of the fowls throwing out or wasting the feed. The sloping cover prevents the birds from roosting on the hopper, and when both covers are closed, it is rat and mouse proof. A trial will convince you that it is a hopper of the greatest merit. Manufactured of heavy galvanized iron in three sizes.

No. 35—8½ in. wide, packed 6 in, weight 24 lbs. Each\$1.65

No. 36—12 in. wide, packed 4 in, weight 19 lbs. Each\$2.20

No. 37—24 in. wide, packed 2 in, weight 22½ lbs. Each\$3.10



No. 36 Hopper
Patented April 3, 1917.

Can be used for feed, wet mash or water. Barrel top prevents wasting of feed and is used for water; does away with the little chicks drowning. The feed saved by using this trough will more than pay for itself in a few weeks. Made of the best grade of galvanized iron in three sizes, namely:

No. 21—Each\$0.50

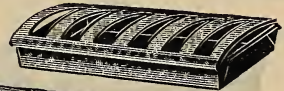
12 inches long, packed 12 in, shipping weight, 12 pounds.

No. 22—Each\$0.70

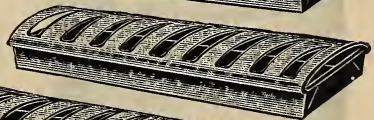
18 inches long, packed 6 in, shipping weight, 10 pounds.

No. 23—Each\$1.00

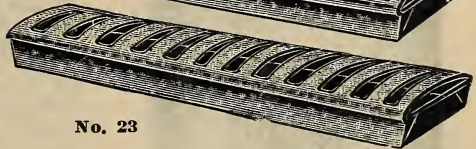
No. 21



No. 22



No. 23



SANITARY FEEDING TROUGHS

GRIT AND SHELL BOXES

Postage or express extra.

Grit, shell and charcoal have now become a recognized essential part of the diet insuring healthy fowls. They cannot be more economically supplied than in one of our inexpensive compartment boxes. Can also be used as a feed hopper for little chicks. Made of heavy galvanized iron in three sizes.



No. 90—Four-compartment round bottom.



No. 9—Three-compartment round bottom.



No. 45—Two-compartment square bottom.

No. 45—For baby chicks. Each\$0.50

No. 9—For grown chicks. Each\$1.10

No. 90—For grown birds. Each\$1.45



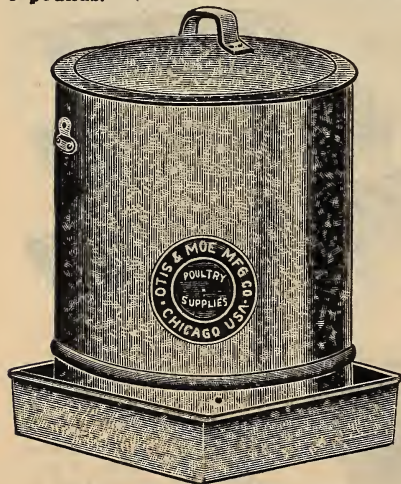
Patented No. 12 Feeder.

MOE'S STAR JAR FOUNTAIN AND FEEDER

The Most Simple, Practical Patented and Durable Mason Jar Fount On the Market.

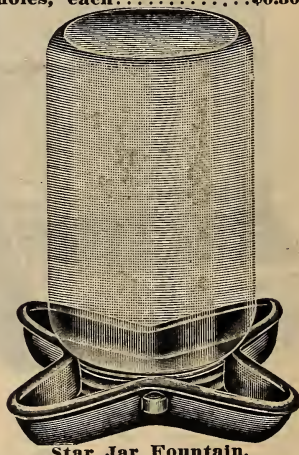
Will fit pint, quart or one-half gallon Mason jar. Manufactured of one piece of non-rusting metal. No parts to come unsoldered. Leaking impossible. Convenient, cheap and sanitary. Provides greater drinking surface than the round fountain. Little chicks cannot get drowned. Can be used for feed as well as water. Manufactured in one size only.

No. 32—Without the jar\$0.10
Packed in containers of one gross; shipping weight, 35 pounds. Lesser quantities, shipping weight per dozen, 4 pounds.



(Patented July 11, 1911.)

MOE'S TOP-FILL FOUNTAINS



Star Jar Fountain.

Postage or express extra.

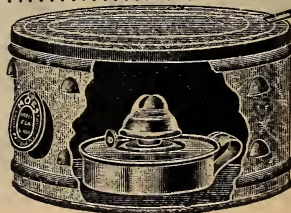
Fill in the morning and your chickens have an all day's supply of pure water at just the right temperature.

The double wall keeps water cool in summer and retards freezing in winter. No valves to get out of order. Thoroughly sanitary and as easily cleaned as an ordinary pail. Does away with slopping over when being filled. Can be hung up out of the litter and the square pan prevents spilling at that time. The square pan also affords drinking facilities for two pens at the same time.

Fills from the top. Prevents all spilling and slopping over when being filled. The most popular fountain on the market.

Manufactured of heavy galvanized iron in three sizes and packed in individual containers.

No. 1—1-gallon capacity, shipping weight	
4 lbs., each	.....\$1.85
No. 2—2-gallon capacity, shipping weight	
5 lbs., each	.....\$2.65
No. 4—4-gallon capacity, shipping weight	
8 lbs., each	.....\$3.50

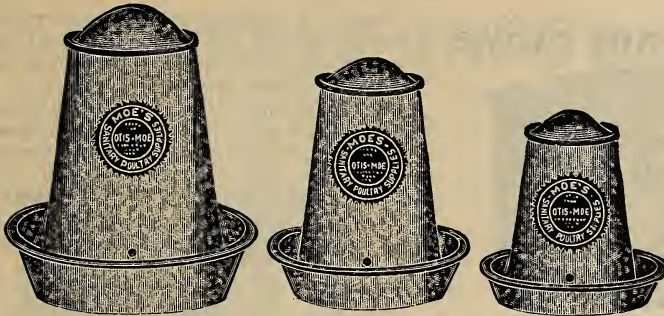


MOE'S COLD CLIMATE HEATERS

Postage or express extra.

This heater with one of our Top-Fill Fountains or our No. 74 5-gallon Wall Fount solves the problem of supplying your poultry with strictly fresh, clear water at all times, no matter how cold. The lamp bowl holds sufficient kerosene to run seven days. Keeps water from freezing in any climate. Can be used with all fountains. Nothing to get out of order.

No. 10—Packed 3 in, weight 12 pounds. Each.....\$1.90

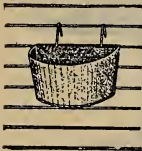


A General Utility Fountain at a Low Price.

BOTTOM-FILL FOUNTAINS

Postage or express extra.

Made in two pieces, easily cleaned and owing to its shape it will not burst from freezing. This fountain fills the breeder's needs for an inexpensive fountain! Made of the best grade of galvanized iron in three sizes.



Size.	Packed Shipping Weight.	Price.
No. 19—About 1-quart capacity...	2 doz. in....18 pounds.	Each...\$0.40
No. 20—About ½ gallon capacity...	2 doz. in....25 pounds.	Each....50
No. 24—About 1-gallon capacity...	1 doz. in....16 pounds.	Each... .75

Moe's Water and Feed Cups for Exhibition Coops

Holds about one pint and hangs straight when applied to the coop. Can be attached to any exhibition coop. One size only.

No. 61—Packed one gross in; shipping weight, per gross, 70 pounds.

Each\$0.20

WALKER'S EXCELSIOR PLANT FOOD

The Essence of Plant Life.

It is an odorless preparation, combining in a concentrated and soluble form every element required in plants and flowers to produce vigorous growth and a profusion of flowers and fruit. Wonderful results are obtained after one or two applications. It is immediately soluble in water, and available to plant life from the moment of application.

Walker's Excelsior Plant Food assists in retaining moisture. Will mature plants from two to three weeks earlier. Where the plant food has been used boll weevil, cut worms, wire worms cannot live. Sold in powdered form and is used by dissolving in water.

2½-oz. size, making 3 gallons, 25c postpaid.

5-oz. size, making 6 gallons, 50c postpaid.

HIGH GRADE TESTED THERMOMETERS

INCUBATOR THERMOMETER NO. 5774.

An extra good Incubator Thermometer, with round corners, tube set at an angle, \$1.00.

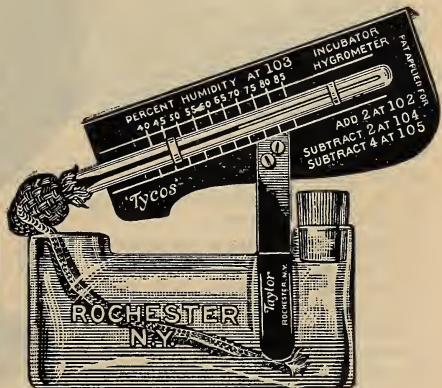
No. 5782 Certified Thermometer with scale also etched on the glass tube, with certificate, \$1.25.

No. 5790. Brooder Thermometer, with magnifying lens front, 90c.

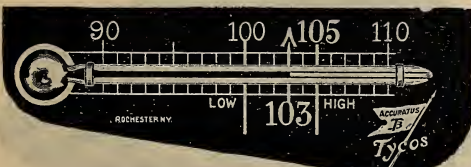
No. 5794. Brooder Thermometer, flat, 35c.

TYCOS HYGROMETER.

The use of an incubator hygrometer effectively lessens the percentage of chicks dying in the shell, due very largely to improper moisture conditions. The illustration shows the correct position of the instrument in use, taking the place of one egg in the egg tray, thus showing the conditions actually surrounding the eggs. Price, \$1.75. Extra wicks for same, each, 10c; per doz., \$1.00, postpaid.

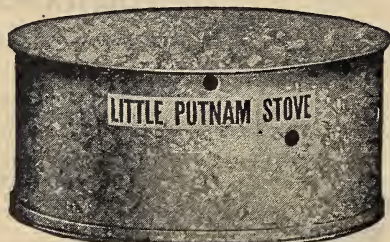


TYCOS HYGROMETER.



INCUBATOR THERMOMETER No. 5774.

Little Putnam Stove



A little Putnam Stove is nine inches in diameter and four inches high. It is made of galvanized iron and equipped with a burner which embodies an entirely new principle in oil combustion. The combustion is complete and perfect, doubling the heat value of the oil. The oil tank holds three pints of oil and burns three to four weeks without refilling or any other attention. The wick never needs trimming. The stove with any kind of fair usage will last a life-time.

Little Putnam Stove, price \$2.00 each, postpaid.

Price List of Parts for Putnam Stove—Tank, \$1.00; Wick Holder, 10c; Filler Cap, 10c; Wicks, per dozen, 10c.

HERE IS JUST WHAT YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR.

An inexpensive brooder heater. \$4.75 plus an old dry goods box of almost any kind will make you the best little brooder you ever saw, large enough for 30 to 50 chicks. Don't fuss with your chicks in the kitchen. Order a Putnam Brooder Heater and keep them out doors where they belong.

ORDER THIS PUTNAM STOVE AND HEATER RIGHT NOW.

\$6.75 puts them both at your door.

How to Order

We do not sell the Putnam Home-Made Brooder. We sell only the Brooder Heater. The price is \$4.75, safe arrival guaranteed and the postage paid to your door.

Postpaid price of parts of Putnam Brooder Heater: Top, \$2.50; Tank, \$1.50; Burner, \$1.25; Wick Holder, 20c; Wicks, 40c per dozen.

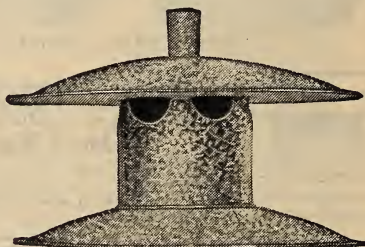
Putnam Home-Made Brooder

This practical brooder is made out of a shoe box approximately 32 in. long, 16 in. wide and 10 in. deep. It will accommodate from 35 to 60 chicks. The entire cost, including the Putnam Brooder Heater, need not exceed \$4.96.

Note cut of THE LITTLE PUTNAM STOVE at the left. This is undoubtedly the best little bargain you ever bought for the money. **\$2.00, postpaid.**

Put your poultry water cans or fountains on this little stove and keep fresh luke-warm water before your chickens all winter. You will be surprised at the difference in egg production this will make.

Note that it burns three to four weeks without filling or trimming the wick. Can you beat it?



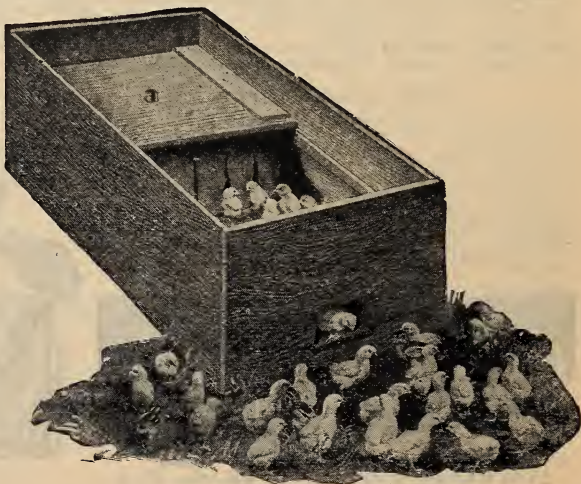
BROODER HEATER

Pat'd June 13, 1916—Dec. 11, 1917.

This fire-safe Putnam Brooder Heater is the heart of the Putnam Home-made Brooder. It requires tending only once a week and can be relied upon to deliver a regular supply of heat.

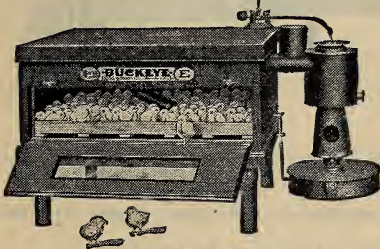
MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

We guarantee the Putnam Brooder Heater to give satisfaction or it may be returned in good order within 30 days and the money paid for it will be refunded.

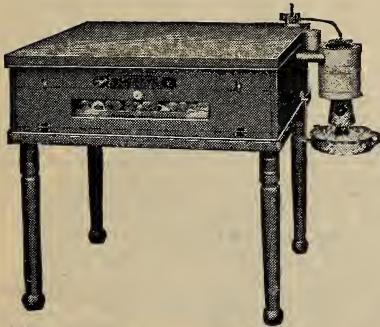


BUCKEYE INCUBATORS

Are Guaranteed to Hatch MORE Chicks and BETTER Chicks Than Any Other Incubator



No. 14, Style E, \$18.00.



No. 17, Style E. 200-Egg.
Price, \$40.50.

BUCKEYE GUARANTEE.

This Buckeye Incubator is guaranteed to hatch every hatchable egg, and we further guarantee the perfect working of all its mechanical parts. Should the incubator fail to fulfill our guarantee in any particular, it may be returned to us at our expense (via freight) any time within 40 days after its receipt, and we will send the purchaser a new incubator in exchange.

HATCH MORE AND STRONGER CHICKS

The Buckeye will hatch more chicks and stronger chicks than any other make of incubator. It requires no artificial moisture; will operate satisfactorily in any climate, and requires no attention to the regulator from the time the hatch is started until it is finished. Any Buckeye incubator, regardless of size or style, can be heated to 103 degrees inside of an hour. The average incubator requires from 12 to 24 hours to reach this degree of heat.

NO PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE NECESSARY.

It is not necessary to have any previous experience to operate a Buckeye. The en-

We are exclusive agents in Denver for the famous Buckeye Incubators and Brooders. Years of experience in the poultry supply business has convinced us that these are the most efficient hatchers on the market. The Buckeye Incubators are sold under an iron-clad GUARANTEE to hatch a chick from every hatchable egg. This is the guarantee the makers give with every machine sold.

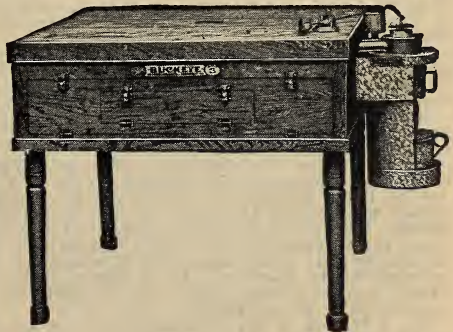
WHY THE BUCKEYE SUCCEEDS

The unprecedented success which has followed the Buckeye for twenty-five years is primarily due to the invention of the Buckeye hot-water system. Without this wonderful system of hot-water heating, that perfect balance between the temperature, moisture and ventilation, which is so necessary to successful incubation, would be a physical impossibility. The ability to heat the egg chamber without cooking all the moisture out of the air is not only responsible for the abundant supply of natural moisture, but at the same time the soft-radiated heat from the hot-water tank provides an absolutely uniform temperature, and permits the perfect ventilation of the egg chamber at the same time.

Without this system of hot-water heating, it would be necessary to heat the egg chamber with currents of hot air, and it is now an established fact that the temperature and ventilation of incubators cannot be successfully balanced where hot-air currents are used.

Too much emphasis cannot be attached to the importance of keeping impure gases and fumes out of an incubator.

Instead of passing the hot-air fumes through the incubator, with a likelihood of leakage in the conductor at any time, we heat the hot water on the outside—send it circulating around the egg chamber—and keep all the fumes from the lamp on the outside. It takes but a very small portion of lamp fumes to kill the developing chicks, and by circulating hot water through the egg chamber instead of hot air, we entirely eliminate all possibility of damage to the eggs.



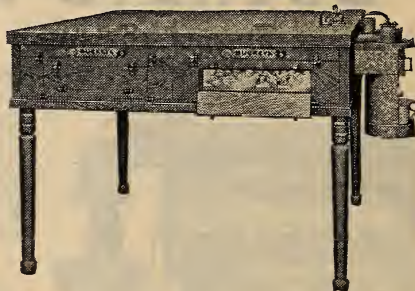
No. 1 Standard, 110-Egg. Price, \$41.00.

tire Buckeye system is so simple that a boy or girl can operate it as satisfactorily as an experienced operator.

BUCKEYE INCUBATORS—Continued

BUCKEYE STANDARD INCUBATORS

The Buckeye Standard is an improved Buckeye. It is fire-proof, and fool-proof. It is equipped with every desirable device that could possibly add to the efficiency of an incubator. Only the best of material is used throughout and a Standard should last a lifetime. In addition to being the most satisfactory hatcher on the market, the Standard Buckeye is fire-proof, and therefore, insurable. Each machine is inspected by the National Board of Insurance Writers before it is put on the market.



Standard No. 5, 600-Egg. Price, \$116.00.

NEW MAMMOTH STANDARD

The New Mammoth Standard is a superior incubator in every sense of the word. It is guaranteed to be mechanically perfect in every part, carefully constructed of selected materials. It is further guaranteed to hatch more and better chicks than any other mammoth incubator of like capacity. The Mammoth Standard is equipped with an electric fan, is fireproof, insurable, and has a gas heater. A special feature of this improved Mammoth is the fact that you can have a continuous hatch. As soon as one tray of eggs is hatched you can remove it and insert a new tray of eggs. This is due to the fact that each compartment is distinct and separate from the other compartments. The egg capacity is 2,440, and the price \$450.00.

NO. 14, STYLE E.

Weight, crated for shipment, 55 lbs.
Capacity, 60 eggs. Price, \$18.00.

No. 14 is especially adapted for use by the small raiser. It has all the important features of the larger machines such as visible thermometer, and the Buckeye heating and ventilating system. The temperature is easily regulated and the consumption of oil is low.

No. 16, Style E, capacity 110 eggs; weight, crated for shipment, 85 pounds. Price, \$30.75.

No. 15, 60-Egg. Weight crated,
75 pounds. Price, \$22.50.

This machine is the same as No. 14, except that it has a greater egg capacity and long legs instead of short ones.

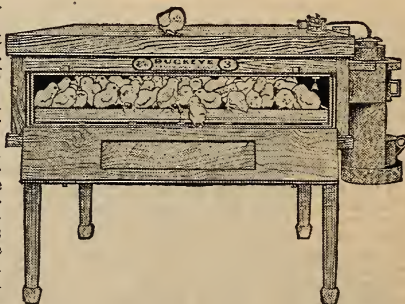
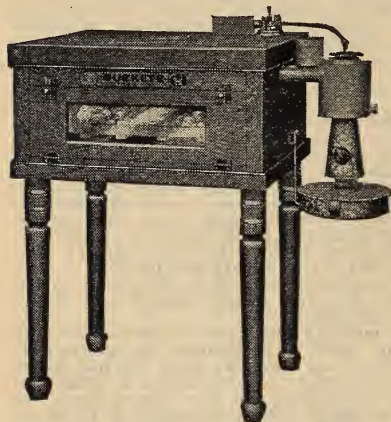
No. 17, Style E. Capacity, 200 eggs. Weight crated for shipment, 125 pounds. Price, \$40.50. Same as No. 16, except that it has greater egg capacity.

All Style E incubators have single walls and are equipped with galvanized armco and rust-resisting heaters.

No. 15, Style H. Capacity, 60 eggs. Weight, crated for shipment, 75 pounds. This is a wonderful little hatcher and was designed for the raiser who wants the best, even in a small machine. The walls are all double and the equipment is the same as the larger machines. This incubator has long legs, which makes it more convenient to operate. It is self-regulating in every sense, never fails, and is efficient and economical. Price, \$22.50.

No. 1 Standard has a capacity off 110 hen eggs, or 85 duck eggs. It is complete in every detail and is ready for immediate use. The weight, crated for shipment, is 100 pounds. This incubator is insurable and bears the Underwriters' label. An improved feature of all Standard incubators is the enclosed lamp. Equipped with oil or gas heater. Price, \$41.00.

No. 2 Standard has a capacity of 175 hen eggs or 140 duck eggs, is equipped with oil or gas heater, and is complete and ready for use. Weight, crated for shipment, 135 pounds. This machine is insurable and bears the Underwriters' label. Price, \$48.25.



BUCKEYE INCUBATORS—Continued

No. 3 standard has a capacity of 250 hen eggs or 200 duck eggs, is equipped with oil or gas heater and is complete and ready for use. Weight, crated for shipment, 200 pounds. This machine is insurable and bears the Underwriters' label. Price, \$62.50.

No. 4 Standard has a capacity of 350 hen eggs or 280 duck eggs. Equipped with oil or gas heater and is ready for use. Weight, crated for shipment, 230 pounds. Insurable and bears Underwriters' label. This machine is very convenient for the commercial raiser. Price, \$73.75.

No. 5 Standard (Mammoth Standard). Capacity 600 hen eggs or 480 duck eggs. Outside dimensions 54 inches square, 36 inches high. Equipped with four egg trays, holding 150 eggs each. Double doors on front and back; oil or gas heater. Complete and ready for use. Bears Underwriters' label. Weight, crated for shipment, 325 pounds. Price, \$116.00.

BUCKEYE BROODERS

THE STANDARD COLONY BROODER

Standard Colony Brooder No. 19

Capacity 1000 chicks.
Self-feeding.
Self-regulating.
\$29.50

Another illustration of the Standard Colony Brooder which shows the ease and simplicity of operating.



SIMPLE TO OPERATE

No previous experience is necessary to operate a Standard Colony Brooder. The whole apparatus has but one adjusting nut, and it is only necessary to touch that once a season. Only attention required is to fill stove once a day.

CAN BE OPERATED ANYWHERE.

No room is too large or too small for a Standard Colony Brooder. It can be operated in any room that is large enough to accommodate the hover and give room to move around. Can be handled with equal success in the largest barn or in the smallest colony house.

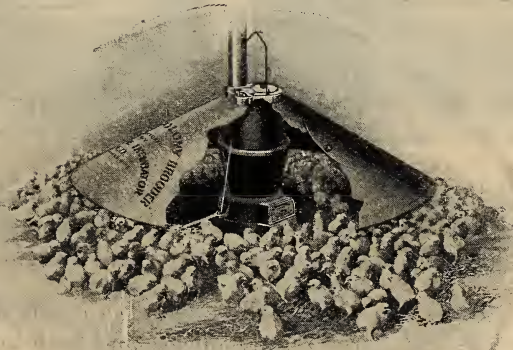
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

It is guaranteed to be fireproof and will not increase the cost of insurance. It is just as safe as any stove that burns coal or gas and cannot by any possibility set anything on fire.

The Standard Colony Brooder will successfully brood 100 chicks or 1,000. It is the simplest, safest and most economical brooder on the market. It cuts the cost of labor in half and reduces cost of operation. A poultryman can now handle 1,000 chicks with about the same amount of work that he formerly took to raise 100.

BURNS ANY KIND OF FUEL

The Standard Colony will burn any kind of fuel—hard or soft coal, coke, charcoal, briquettes or gas. It is self-regulating. You simply have to adjust the regulator at the beginning of the brooding season, and then forget about it. It is self-feeding. You fill the stove once a day and then no further attention is required, as the fuel automatically feeds the fire until it is entirely burned out. It is guaranteed to burn more than 24 hours in any kind of weather.



Standard Colony Brooder No. 18. Capacity 500.
Self-feeding, Self-regulating. **\$23.75.**

CAN BE USED ANYWHERE

The Portable Brooder can be used anywhere—in the house, barn or out of doors. Easy to handle and easy to operate. No crowding of chicks, as there is always an abundance of heat no matter what the temperature outside may be. The Buckeye Portable Brooder is guaranteed to operate successfully in any temperature down to freezing.

GARANTEE

The Standard Colony Brooder is guaranteed to do everything that any brooder on the market will do—and do it better—no matter what the other brooder costs.

THE SECURITY PORTABLE BROODER.

This brooder is all that the name implies—and more. It is the only lamp-heated brooder ever invented that possesses every desirable qualification for the welfare of the little chicks. It is the only oil-burning brooder that provides every ideal condition which you know to be necessary to the health and growth of the chick, and its construction is so simple that the operator cannot go wrong. There is nothing to adjust, nothing to get out of order, nothing to look after but the lamp—and that requires filling but once in 24 hours. Capacity 150 chicks, \$16.50.

ABUNDANCE OF FRESH AIR AND HEAT.

The Security Brooder furnishes an abundance of fresh air and heat at all times.

Every particle of heat coming from the high power lamp is utilized to heat the interior of the brooder. The Security construction insures the highest degree of efficiency and we guarantee the satisfactory operation of every brooder in any inside temperature down to freezing. The lamp is protected from the chicks by a galvanized wire guard extending from the floor to the overhead canopy. This keeps the lamp perfectly clean at all times and guards against interference from the chicks.

BUCKEYE PORTABLE BROODERS

These portable brooders are illustrated below. They differ from the Security in that they have the lamp on the side instead of the center of the machine, which is considered by many to be more convenient. The Buckeye Portable has all the desirable features of the coal-burning brooder. It is guaranteed to raise more chicks and better chicks than any other oil-burner on the market, and is also guaranteed to furnish an abundance of heat in any temperature down to freezing. This brooder is absolutely free from all gases or odors, and there is always a good circulation of pure, fresh air. Under this system of brooding the chicks get a better and quicker start, and develop so rapidly that the customary "baby troubles" never have a chance.

Portable Brooder No. 22.
Diameter 30 inches, capacity 150 chicks. Price, \$20.00.

Portable Brooder No. 21.
Diameter 22 inches, capacity, 100 chicks. Price, \$16.25.

Portable Brooder No. 20. Diameter 19 in., capacity, 60 chicks. Price, \$12.50.



"The best is none too good" is particularly true when buying an Incubator or Brooder. We have selected the Buckeye and Queen line of Incubators and Brooders because they are everywhere recognized as the leaders.

These two makes will be found in nearly all of the Government experiment stations and Agricultural Colleges and both kinds have been widely used in the past two years in the Government Vocational Training work. If you have a Buckeye or a Queen you have as good as is made.

QUEEN INCUBATORS are delivering the goods in COLORADO.

REMEMBER that even the light model, Style K Queen's have the same COPPER water tanks as the STANDARD MODELS.



With incubators that are not properly constructed. Remember it is not how many you hatch that counts, but how many you raise.

Queen Incubators Hatch Strong, Healthy Chicks That Live and Grow

If you want to make a success of the poultry business, you must have a good incubator. A good incubator is the start to profitable poultry production—it's the cheapest thing you can buy. It's as sensible as buying good eggs to put into it.

Just the Right Heat Just the Right Moisture

The Queen System of hot water heating prevents the drying-out tendencies found in hot air incubators and provides a soft, uniform heat over every part of the egg chamber—a heat that is most natural for the hatching eggs. The circulation of water through the radiator prevents any moisture being added or taken away from the eggs. When it becomes necessary to remove the lamp, the hot water circulating through the radiator maintains an even heat within the egg chamber without the slightest variation.

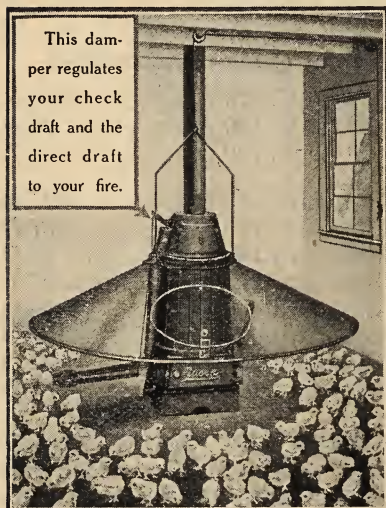
We can sell you a Queen and not be afraid to look you in the face after your first hatch comes off.

Prices of Queen Incubators

No. 20	Style K. 70 egg.....	\$16.50
No. 21	Style K. 130 egg.....	27.50
No. 22	Style K. 220 egg.....	36.75
No. 1	Standard 85 egg.....	\$27.50
No. 2	Standard 135 egg.....	37.50
No. 3	Standard 180 egg.....	44.50
No. 4	Standard 275 egg.....	57.75
No. 5	Standard 400 egg.....	68.00
No. 25	Standard 600 egg.....	103.00
No. 35	Standard 800 egg.....	132.00
No. 45	Standard 1000 egg.....	157.00

The Queen Hot Water System eliminates the injurious drying out tendency found in all hot air incubators and provides a soft uniform heat over every part of the egg chamber that is most natural for the hatching eggs. This form of heat under ordinary conditions makes unnecessary the application of moisture, because in the Queen the circulation of water through the radiator neither adds nor takes away the moisture, and air is supplied to the eggs in a natural form as under a mother hen. Another noteworthy advantage is found in the filling and cleaning of the lamp during the hatching period. When it becomes necessary for you to remove the lamp, the heated water circulating through the radiator maintains an even heat within the egg chamber without the slightest variation, while should the lamp be forgotten, the heat stored in the water will keep the eggs warm for many hours. Hot water is admittedly the best heat for incubators as well as homes.

The Queen is the only Brooder Stove with Automatic Control of both Check and Draft.



The Queen Colony Brooder is a new and improved design of brooder stove. It is made of highest quality iron castings that will wear and last indefinitely, and is much heavier than other stoves. More iron means more heat and less fuel.

There are no drafts on the smoke pipe of the Queen. The check rests on top of the stove and opens outward when fire is too warm, thus giving a gentle inflow of air to retard the heat. While the opening of the draft to increase the fire is located at the top of the stove, it opens into the fire at the base through an opening extending down the side to the bottom. This feeds the draft into the fire from underneath with no opening below the hover. As will be seen from the illustration, the check and the draft lids are cast together and operate together. Thus, when the fire is too hot, the wafer expands and closes

the draft and opens the check, both at the same time. When it is too cool, the wafer contracts and closes the check and opens the draft. This keeps an even heat all the time, both night and day, in cold weather or warm, and does it automatically. You don't have to pay any attention to it whatsoever. Just set the regulator for the proper temperature at the start of the season—it will do the rest.

Next to a good draft through the chimney, the principal secret of a good fire in any stove is a good grate that will free the fire from ashes properly and prevent clinkers. The grate in the Queen stove is the rocker type and strikes the fire at four points. This is far superior to any draw center or shaker grate, because it cleans the fire thoroughly, and by striking at four points will break up and remove all clinkers.

	No. 1—600-Chick Size	No. 2—1200-Chick Size
Height to top of stove.....	23 inches	26 inches
Diameter of cylinder	10 inches	11 inches
Diameter of hover	42 inches	52 inches
Diameter of grate	9 inches	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches
Height of hover from floor	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	11 inches
Shipping weight	77 pounds	104 pounds

The Queen Brooder Stove is made in two sizes, described above.

No. 1 600-Chick Size	\$21.50
No. 2 1200-Chick Size	26.50

POSTAGE EXTRA

BIRD AND PET SUPPLIES

Superior Mixed Canary Seed, per lb., 20c; 10 lbs.....	\$1.50
Sicily Canary Seed, per lb., 20c; 10 lbs.....	1.50
Sweet Summer Rape Seed, per lb., 20c; 10 lbs.....	1.50
Hemp Seed, per lb., 20c; 10 lbs.....	1.50
Bird Gravel, package of about 2 lbs., 10c; 3 for.....	.25
Cuttle Bone, 5c each; 6 for .....	.25
Bird Manna, each .....	.15
Canary Highball, 15c; 2 for .....	.25
Simpson's Song Restorer, large box.....	.25
Geisler's Tonics for all ailments, each.....	.30
Kaempfer's Bird Tonic, each.....	.30
Kaempfer's Birdolene for colds .....	.25
Kaempfer's Asthma Remedy .....	.25
Kaempfer's Foot Ointment .....	.25
Canary Bird Biscuit, each .....	.20
Canary Bird Biscuit, medicated .....	.25
Canary Health Food .....	.20
Sunflower Seed for Parrots, per lb., 15c; 2 for.....	.25
Parrot Spray for Mites .....	.50
Parrot Biscuit, per box .....	.25
Parrot Tonic (liquid) for colds, etc.....	.30

DOG REMEDIES AND SUPPLIES

Postage Extra.

Austin's Dog Biscuit, per lb., 15c; 10 lbs.....	\$1.40
Austin's Puppy Biscuit, lb. 15c; 10 lbs.....	1.40
Spratt's Dog Biscuit, lb. 15c; 10 lbs.....	1.40
Pratt's Puppy Biscuit, lb. 15c; 10 lbs.....	1.40
Clayton's Mange Remedy .....	.50
Clayton's Skin Lotion .....	.50
Clayton's Distemperine (liquid) .....	.50
Clayton's Distemperine (tablets) .....	.50
Clayton's Condition Pills .....	.50
Clayton's Blood Purifying Pills .....	.50
Clayton's Digestive Tablets .....	.50
Clayton's Laxative Pills .....	.50
Clayton's Worm Pills .....	.50
Clayton's Tape Worm Expeller .....	.50
Clayton's Vermifuge (liquid) .....	.50
Clayton's Vermifuge Soft Capsules .....	.50
Clayton's Canker Lotion .....	.50
Clayton's Eye Lotion .....	.50
Clayton's Cough Remedy .....	.50

DOG REMEDIES AND SUPPLIES-Cont'd

Clayton's Sulphur Tablets .....	.50
Clayton's Puppy Tonic .....	.50
Clayton's Rheumatic Tablets .....	.50
Clayton's Diarrhoea Remedy .....	.50
Clayton's Chorea Tablets (nervousness and twitching) .....	.50
Clayton's Goitre Remedy .....	.50
Clayton's Ceoline Dog Wash and Disinfectant .....	.25
Clayton's Ceoline Shampoo (soâp) .....	.25
Clayton's Ceoline Kilflea Soap .....	.25
Clayton's Ceoline Dog Soap .....	.25

CAT REMEDIES

Postage Extra.

Clayton's Cat Mange Remedy	\$0.50
Clayton's Cat Distemperine (liquid) .....	.50
Clayton's Cat Distemperine (tablets) .....	.50
Clayton's Catnip Tonic .....	.50
Clayton's Cat Blood Pills .....	.50
Clayton's Cat Digestive Tablets .....	.50
Clayton's Cat Laxative .....	.50
Clayton's Cat Worm Tablets .....	.50
Clayton's Cat Vermifuge .....	.50
Clayton's Cat Canker Lotion .....	.50
Clayton's Cat Eye Lotion .....	.50
Clayton's Cat Fit Tablets .....	.50
Clayton's Cat Cough Remedy .....	.50
Clayton's Cat Diarrhoea Remedy .....	.50
Clayton's Cat Mouth Wash .....	.50
Clayton's Kilflea Powder .....	.25
Catnip Ball (toy and exerciser for cats), each .....	.20
Catnip (fresh) box .....	.15
Catnip Mice (toy for cats), each .....	.15

EGG PRESERVERS

Fleming's Egg Preserver is becoming more and more popular and it is now an established fact that eggs preserved with this wonderful preserver will keep nine months to one year and will be fresh as a day old egg after that time.

1 oz. can preserves 30 to 40 dozen eggs, postpaid	\$0.50
2 oz can preserves 60 to 80 dozen eggs, postpaid .....	.75
4 oz. can preserves 120 dozen eggs, postpaid	1.25

Water Glass. While not the preserver that Fleming's is, its use is well known and has been sold for many years.

1 Pint	\$0.30
1 Quart .....	.45
½ Gallon .....	.70

Cannot be mailed.

DO YOU KEEP CHICKENS, OR DO YOUR CHICKENS KEEP YOU?

SIMPSON'S BUTTERMILK EGGMASH WILL ANSWER THAT QUESTION FOR YOU

SIMPSON'S BUTTERMILK EGG MASH is a soft, finely ground feed consisting of 10 to 12 different ingredients, according to season; the formula is slightly changed three times during the year to supply the special wants of poultry during the summer months, winter months and the moulting season. It might be called "THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND" because it is a wonderful egg maker sold at a mighty small margin of profit.

Let us again ask the question we asked at the top of this page. Do you keep chickens or do your chickens keep you? If you will tell us how and what you feed we can answer that question for you without looking at your poultry account book. Chickens confined to pens or small range should have no grain feed during the day. Does that statement make you shake your head? Is it the very opposite of the way you feed? Probably. Less than one in ten know how to get the most out of their poultry.

If you are not making a good big profit out of your chickens try this. Do you keep the morning feed a dry mash in hoppers or troughs so they cannot scratch it out. Give them all they can eat, about two quarts to the dozen. One hour before roosting time give them a fairly generous ration of grain feed, about one quart to the dozen. Do not give a wet mash unless, on bitter cold mornings, you give them a slightly moist hot mash and only in such quantity that it will be cleaned up in five minutes. Do not feed bran. Why? Because there is little food value in it by itself and will fill your fowls without feeding them. Separate your pullets and your year and older birds. Why? Because the amount of grain to satisfy a growing fowl will tend to make a matured fowl too fat. This latter rule applies particularly to penned up fowls.

SIMPSON'S BUTTERMILK EGG MASH contains corn chop, ground oats, rolled

barley, pulverized charcoal, meat scraps, blood meal, gluten meal, linseed oil meal, cotton seed meal, rice bran, pure dried buttermilk, and wheat bran. It contains the ingredients that make the egg and if fed properly **WILL MAKE EGGS** in abundance. Grain feed will maintain the bodily strength, the blood, bone and muscle and make some yolks of eggs; but to build the complete egg, in paying quantities, **YOU MUST FEED A GOOD MASH.**

NOW REMEMBER THAT WISHING YOU HAD SOME OF SIMPSON'S BUTTERMILK EGG MASH WILL NOT FILL YOUR EGG BASKET. ONLY FEEDING IT CAN DO THAT. If you wish to try it out, separate one pen and feed **SIMPSON'S BUTTERMILK EGG MASH** six weeks. You will begin to notice a difference in three weeks, but it will take six weeks to get the maximum results.

We print, below, a letter received from a woman who had become greatly discouraged because her hens were not laying as they should. We receive hundreds of such letters every year.

Hill Top, Colorado

Simpson Seed and Floral Co.,
Denver, Colo.

Dear Sirs: I am greatly pleased with the Buttermilk Egg Mash you put up yourselves. In fact I don't think there is a possibility of my egg supply being so great as it is now, if I had not fed your Buttermilk Egg Mash. My hens increased in eggs from 12 eggs a day to 30 to 35 eggs a day in a short time after I started feeding.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. E. C. PIKE.

Jan. 1st, 1923, the price of **SIMPSON'S BUTTERMILK EGG MASH** is \$2.35 cwt, and will probably remain at that price throughout the year.

PURE DRIED BUTTERMILK

No better feed for poultry can be found than **PURE DRIED BUTTERMILK.**

Use it in your mash feeds at the rate of 5 to 10 lbs. to the 100 lbs.

Bulletin No. 258, published by the **PURDUE UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION**, Lafayette, Ind., in November, 1921, contains a very interesting report of some experiments recently completed at the station, in which the feeding value of dried **BUTTERMILK** is conclusively proven. Following are some extracts, word for word, from this bulletin:

"The feeding value of liquid buttermilk was \$5.00 per 100 lbs., and the dried buttermilk was \$55.10 per 100 lbs."

"The dried buttermilk pen produced the best fertility of eggs and the liquid buttermilk the poorest."

"The profit over feed from the liquid buttermilk fed pen was \$4.92, from the dried buttermilk fed pen \$5.69, and from the no milk fed pen \$0.78."

"The amount of food required to produce one pound of eggs was 3.56 pounds in the liquid buttermilk fed pen, 3.32 pounds in the dried buttermilk fed pen, and 8.61 pounds in the no milk fed pen."

It has been proven that 100 lbs. of corn will produce 255 yolks of eggs and 134 whites, and that wheat will produce just a few more whites than this. A hen cannot lay yolks without the whites hence

on a grain ration her egg production is even smaller than the number of complete eggs made because the surplus grain has gone to fat, and fat rapidly detracts from her egg production.

Some unusual proofs have been brought out by the Missouri Experiment Station to show how easily the hen's egg-making organs can be made almost useless by the kind of food she is given, although she may even eat enough food to gain weight at the same time. Twenty hens in a certain pen were given food having no yolk-making material (mash exclusively), though containing plenty of white substance, and in two months time laid only eight eggs each. Twenty similar fowls in another pen were fed on foods having no white-making material (grain exclusively). These hens laid just ten eggs each in the same two months. Still another pen of the same number and qual-

ity fowls, fed on grains and a well-balanced EGG mash, shelled out the pleasing number of thirty-five eggs each in the same two months.

A few years ago, when feeds were much higher than now, the Indiana Experiment Station ran some tests and found that it cost thirty-three cents a dozen to produce eggs without the use of a good Egg Mash, and only thirteen cents a dozen where a good mash was used. At the present prices of grains these costs would be less than half the figures quoted.

There is a great moral in these conclusive tests. It means that you should either get rid of your chickens entirely or feed a GOOD EGG MASH.

WE ARE AGENTS IN DENVER FOR P. D. B. BRAND PURE DRIED BUTTERMILK. 100 lbs., \$8.50; 50 lbs., \$4.50; 25 lbs., \$2.50.

Miscellaneous Poultry Feeds and Mash Making Ingredients

Fine Meat Scraps. 50 per cent protein, 15 per cent fat, 10 per cent phosphates, 3 per cent fibre, \$4.25 cwt.

Granulated Meat Scraps. Same analysis as above. \$4.25 cwt.

Meat Meal. 60 per cent protein, 12 per cent fat, 10 per cent phosphates, 3 per cent fibre. \$4.00 cwt.

Poultry Bone Meal. \$4.00 cwt.

Poultry Green Cut Bone. Chick, broiler or hen size. \$4.00 cwt.

Poultry Meat, Bone and Blood. \$4.25 cwt.

Poultry Meat and Bone. \$4.00 cwt.

Oyster Shell. Chick, broiler or hen size. \$1.75 cwt.

Granite Grit. Chick, broiler or hen size. \$1.25 cwt.

Charcoal. Chick, broiler or hen size. \$4.50 cwt.

Hog Tankage. 60 per cent protein. \$4.00 cwt.

Hog Tankage. 50 per cent protein. \$3.75 cwt.

Simpson's Buttermilk Egg Mash. \$2.35 cwt.

Simpson's Buttermilk Chick Growing Mash. \$2.75 cwt.

Simpson's Buttermilk Fattening Mash. For broilers and cockrels. \$2.75 cwt.

Simpson's Chick Scratch Food. \$3.00 cwt.

Simpson's Developer Food. \$2.75 cwt.

Steel Cut, or Pin Head Oats. \$4.60 cwt.

Rolled Oat Meal (bulk). \$4.25 cwt.

Miscellaneous Poultry Supplies



Champion Leg Bands, numbered 1 to 100. Dozen, 15c; 25 for 25c; 75c per 100.

Spirol Leg Bands. 15c doz., 25 for 25c, 50 for 40c, 75c per 100.

Show Bands. Numbered 1 to 100. Wide enameled figures. 50c dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

Chick Punch. For punching web of baby chicks. 25c each.

Poultry Pepper. Warms them up in winter. Use 1 tablespoon to gallon of mash. 20c lb.

Don Sung. Egg making tablets. 50c and \$1.00.

Reefers More Egg Tablets. 50c.

Succulenta Tablets. Substitute for green food. 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.75.

Nest Eggs. Glass, 5c each, 40c dozen. Naphthalated, 65c dozen.

Ocolum. A germicide to be injected. Very good in ROUP. 10c, 50c and \$1.00.

Klix. A Sodium Flouride Lice Powder. 30c and 60c.

Bug Bear. A permanent, thick paste to apply to ends of roosts. 40c and 60c.



Thermos Fountains. Pagels. Water positively will not freeze. 3-gal., \$4.00 5-gal., \$5.00 each.

Creosote Oil. Insecticide and spray. Qt., 40c; ½ gal., 60c. 1 gal., 80c.

Pottery Water Fountains. Keep water cool in summer. Qt., 35c; ½ gal., 55c; 1 gal., 80c.

We want you to feel free to write us about your poultry problems. If you have cases of sickness that you cannot cure, tell us what you have done, describe the housing, and we will tell you how to eradicate the trouble. If you wish to know how to cull your flock and get rid of the drones and non-layers, tell us about it. If you wish to build some new poultry houses and don't know just how to go about it, or how to plan the buildings, we will be glad to help you out. This advice will be given freely. Do not waste money and your own time fooling with poultry. Get down to brass tacks and go after it properly. Look over the pages of this catalog describing Incubators, Brooders, and vari-

ous necessary supplies. Make up your mind to have a complete plant or none at all. Success never comes to those who putter at anything. Many a farmer saved the day last year from the profits from his poultry, and the ones that made the most were those who were the best prepared.

Colorado still sends \$2,000,000.00 out of the state every year for eggs and poultry. Why? Someone is asleep at the switch. Better get busy and make up your mind

to supply a part of that amount yourself. Put on your hat, hitch up your pants, and go have a look at your poultry houses and appliances. If it needs some new equipment sit right down and order what you need. Don't kid yourself into thinking you can afford to go through another year without the equipment you need but have not got. Order it now. Use it when it comes. You will wonder how you got along without it.

Sprayers and Insecticides

Postage or express extra.

While we illustrate only a few Spray Pumps, we carry a very complete line, and will welcome your inquiries if you do not find just what you want in this list.

No. 26—Continuous Spray. Tin. \$1.25.

No. 26—Continuous Spray. Heavy galvanized. \$1.50.

No. 26—Continuous Spray. Brass. \$1.75.

No. 22—All Purpose Spray. Tin. 65c.

No. 22—All Purpose Spray. Galvanized. 85c.

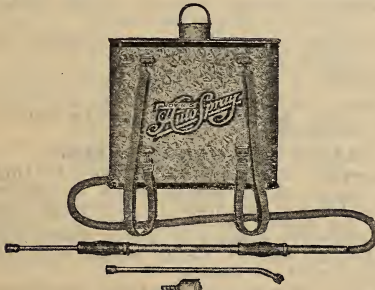


No. 22

No. 21P.—Short Barrel. Tin. 50c.

No. 20E—Flat galvanized tank, three jets. One of the best small hand sprays. 85c.

No. 1 D—Here we have one of the best all purpose sprays. Suitable for orchard or poultry houses. A compression tank that discharges its contents with great force. Heavy galvanized with shut off nozzle. \$6.50.



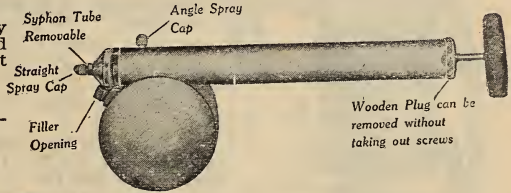
No. 5

No. 1 D—Same in brass. \$8.50.

2 foot brass extension for above, 50c.

No. 0—Brass Bucket Pump. Brass ball valves, no leather or rubber washers to wear out. Screen at intake to prevent clogging. \$5.00.

No. 5—Extremely easy working long distance pump that will reach top of high-



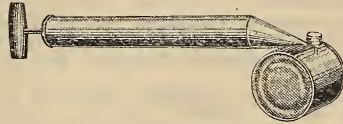
No. 26

est trees. Fine or heavy spray attachments included. All brass, including valves. Price without knapsack, \$4.50. Knapsack, \$2.75.

Arsenate of Lead. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$3.00.

Black Leaf 40. 1 oz. bottle, 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. can, \$1.25; 2 lb. can, \$3.25.

Blue Vitrol. 1 lb. (makes 12 to 15 gallons), 20c.

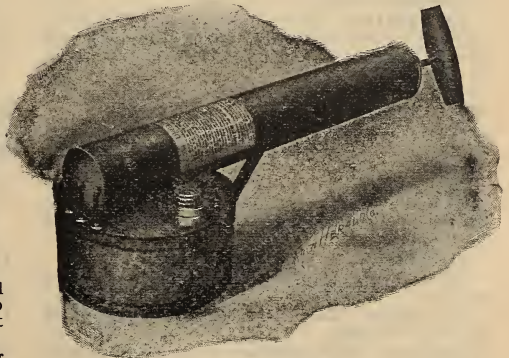


No. 21P

Bordeaux Mixture. Pint, 40c; quart, 65c; gallon, \$1.50.

Dry Bordeaux. 1 lb. powdered, 35c.

Carbola. Disinfecting whitewash leaving permanent surface of white like paint. Recommended as best for poultry houses.



No. 20E

CARBOLA—Continued.

Trial package makes one gallon, 35c; 10 lb. package, \$1.50; 25 lb. sack, \$3.25; 50 lb. sack, \$6.25.

Grafting Wax. ¼ lb., 20c. ½ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 50c.

Kerosene Emulsion. Pint, 40c; quart, 60c; gallon, \$1.35.

Hydrated Lime. Lb., 5c; 6 lbs., 25c; 50 lbs., \$1.40.

Lime and Sulphur Solution. Non-poisonous fruit tree spray. Quart, 55c; 2 quarts, 80c.

Paris Green. ¼ lb., 20c; ½ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 65c.

Plant Soap. For house plants. 25c.

Slugsnot. 1 lb. sifter top can, 25c.

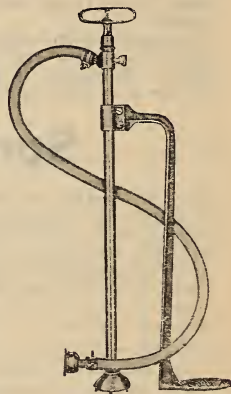
Sulphur. 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 80c.

Tobacco Dust. Lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., 90c.

Whale Oil Soap. Can makes 5 gallons, 25c.

If you don't find what you want in this catalog, ask for it. It's dollars to doughnuts we've got it.

Simpson's Successful Seeds raise that kind of crops.



No. 0

FRUIT TREES

COLORADO GROWN, THEREFORE ACCLIMATED

APPLES. Following varieties, 4 to 6 ft., 90c each, delivered Denver or packed free for expressing.

Early Summer Varieties. Early Harvest, Liveland Raspberry, Yellow Transparent.

Summer Varieties. Duchess, Red June, Sweet June.

Late Summer Varieties. Cooper's Early White, Maiden Blush.

Early Winter Varieties. Grimes Golden, King David, Jonathan, McIntosh Red.

Winter Varieties. Baldwin, Stayman Winesap, Delicious.

Late Winter Varieties. Arkansas Black, Mammoth Black Twig, Rome Beauty, Winesap.

Siberian Crab.

CHERRIES. We recommend the following late varieties only, as the early kinds too often get caught by frost. 4 to 6 ft. \$1.85 each.

Black Tartarian. Large, sweet cherry, heart shaped.

Early Richmond. Very large sour cherry.

English Morello. Very dark, medium sized.

Montmorency. Best sour cherry for local use. Does not drop when ripe and being produced in clusters picks at little expense.

PEACHES. 4 to 5 ft. 75c each.

Crawford's Early. Large yellow, freestone.

Crawford's Late. Ripens 15 days after above. August.

Elberta. Best shipper. Large and well flavored.

PEARS. 4 to 5 ft. \$1.00 each.

Bartlett. Best market variety for Colorado.

Clapp's Favorite. Excellent for home use. Ripens early.

PLUMS. 4 to 6 ft. \$1.35 each.

Abundance. Red with yellow flesh. Probably most prolific.

Burbank. Yields quickly after planting. Ripens in August.

German Prune. Purple or Blue. Ripens in September.

Lombard. Large, reddish purple, flesh yellow. Hardy and productive.

Wild Goose. Very early, ripening in July. Bright red, yellow flesh.

QUINCE. 3 to 5 ft. \$1.00 each.

Orange. Large golden yellow, succeeds everywhere. Local supply always scarce, hence profitable.

GRAPES AND BERRY BUSHES

GRAPES. We sell and advise planting only 2 year No. 1 stock which is priced below. Grapes do well in Colorado and should be more generally grown. They make excellent arbors or shade vines and will also do well in rocky waste soil not suitable for other plants.

Concord. 20c each; 6 for \$1.00; \$2.00 doz.

Worden. 20c each; 6 for \$1.00; \$2.00 doz.

Moore's Early. 30c each; 6 for \$1.50; \$3.00 doz.

BLACKBERRIES. Mercereau. Does not turn red after picking. Large and sweet. Prices, 20c each; 6 for \$1.00; \$2.00 doz.

GOOSEBERRIES. Strong 2 year plants. 35c each; 3 for \$1.00; \$3.50 doz. We recommend Downing, Houghton or Oregon Champion.

CURRENTS. No. 1 plants, 35c each; 3 for \$1.00; \$3.50 doz. Red Cherry, White Grape and Perfection are recommended varieties.

DEWBERRIES. Lucretia. 25c each; \$2.50 doz.

RASPBERRIES. Cuthbert or St. Regis in red or Kansas in black. No. 1 plants, 20c each; 6 for \$1.00; \$2.00 doz.

SHADE TREES.

ASH. American White. 6 to 8 ft. Quick growers. Each, \$1.00.

COTTONWOOD. Cottonless. 6 to 8 ft. Each, \$1.00.

ELM. One of our best shade trees. 6 to 8 ft. Each, \$1.25. For larger sizes figure approximately \$1.00 per inch diameter.

MAPLE. Silver Leaf. Grows more rapidly than the hard. 6 to 8 ft. \$1.00. For larger sizes figure approximately \$1.00 per inch diameter.

MOUNTAIN ASH. An ornamental tree for lawns. 5 to 6 ft. \$1.50.

POPLAR. Makes rapid growth. 6 to 8 ft. \$1.00.

POPLAR. Lombardy. Very tall, suitable for division lines or wind break. 8 to 10 ft. Each \$1.00.

CANARY BIRDS and CAGES

IMPORTED GERMAN TRAINED ROLLER CANARIES are again on the market and are priced for 1922 at \$12.00 each. We GUARANTEE every Roller we sell and furnish contract with each bird giving you privilege of exchange within 30 days if returned to us express prepaid in good condition.

ROLLER FEMALES. \$2.50 to \$5.00. If raising birds for sale get the best.

IMPORTED HARTZ MT. CANARIES. \$7.50 each. Don't be finicky about color. It's the exceptional song you pay for. We usually are able to give you any color desired but prefer to be authorized to select for song only. GUARANTEED same as Rollers. If you leave the selection to us we will send you the kind that will bring orders from your friends.

Do your pullets lay at five months? Read the two center pages of this book.

HARTZ MT. FEMALES. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

AMERICAN BRED CANARIES. We have a wide assortment ranging in price from \$5.00 to \$10.00 each. Special prices in quantities. GUARANTEED.

AMERICAN BRED FEMALES. \$1.00 for dark; \$1.50 to \$2.00 for spotted or yellow.

We have been selling canaries in Denver for 30 years and claim to be the best known bird dealers west of Omaha.

Hard work goes lots farther than hot air.

HENDRYX CAGES

The Best Bird Cages Made.

BRASS. New Style Mission Cage. The prettiest bird cage made. Solid brass throughout. Drawer base and opal glass cups. Body $8\frac{3}{4} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Height $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches. \$14.00.

BRASS. Globe with brass seed guard. Round as a ball. \$14.00.

SPECIAL BRASS with drawer base—

No. 604—Body $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	\$ 6.50
No. 606—Body $10\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$ inches.....	7.50
No. 608—Body $10\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{3}{4}$ inches.....	8.50
No. 610—Body $13 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	9.00
No. 604—With Brass Guard.....	8.50
No. 606—With Brass Guard.....	10.00
No. 608—With Brass Guard.....	11.00
No. 610—With Brass Guard.....	12.00

SPECIAL BRASS—

No. 5000—Body $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	\$ 3.00
No. 5002—Body 9×6	3.10
No. 5004—Body $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$	3.90
No. 5006—Body $10\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$	4.45
No. 5008—Body $10\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{3}{4}$	5.35
No. 5010—Body $13 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$	6.65

Same with Brass Wire Seed Guard: \$4.80, \$5.00, \$5.75, \$6.40, \$7.40, and \$8.85.

SPECIAL JAPANNED. Trimmed in colors—

No. 02—Body $8\frac{1}{2} \times 6$	\$ 2.20
No. 165—Body $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$	2.25
No. 166—Body $10\frac{1}{2} \times 7$	3.00
No. 167—Body $11 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$	3.35
No. 168—Body $12\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$	3.50
No. 169—Body $13 \times 8\frac{3}{4}$	4.00

Do not keep roosters with your layers.

JAPANNED MOCKING BIRD CAGES.

Used as flight cages for Canaries.

With metal drawer and door in front—

No. 81—16 x $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, $14\frac{1}{4}$ inches high.....	\$ 6.65
No. 82—17 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches high.....	7.40
No. 83—20 $\frac{1}{4}$ x $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches, $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches high.....	8.25
No. 84—22 x 13 inches, $19\frac{1}{4}$ inches high.....	10.40

JAPANNED BREEDING CAGES. Each cage equipped with two nests, a center partition and also a center blind. Can be used to mate two hens with one male bird. The only really satisfactory breeding cage.

No. 86S—17 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches, $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches high.....	\$ 5.75
No. 86—20 x 10 inches, 14 inches high.....	7.25
No. 87—22 x 11 inches, $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches high.....	8.00
No. 88—24 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches, $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches high.....	10.00

Better buy Simpson's Successful Seeds. It pays better than just wishing you had.

We carry in stock some 80 varieties and sizes of cages and will be very glad to show them to you when in Denver. We have listed the most sensible values for the money. We do not guarantee our singers when placed in wood, wicker or bamboo cages. The all-metal cage has been repeatedly proved the best for singers.

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SIMPSON SEED & FLORAL CO., DENVER,
COLO.

We pay postage on Seeds in packets, ounces and $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Date.....19....

Please forward the following articles to:

Name.....

Postoffice

County.....State.....

Send by

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(Mail, Express or Freight)

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Home Garden Collection

OF

Simpson's Successful Seeds

Post **\$1.00**
Paid for

20 *Packets Vegetable Seeds*
10 *Packets Flower Seeds*

THIS COLLECTION INCLUDES
 THE MOST POPULAR VARIETIES
 KNOWN TO WESTERN GARDEN-
 ERS AND FLORISTS.

LIST OF VEGETABLES

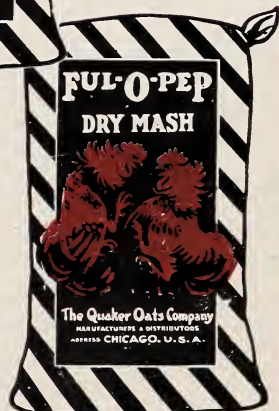
- BEANS, Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.** Early, hardy and productive.
- BEANS, Dwarf Black Wax.** Best round pod yellow stringless bean.
- BEETS, Detroit Dark Red.** The best beet for canning or table use. Deep red color goes clear through.
- CABBAGE, Copenhagen Market.** Earliest round head, short stem cabbage.
- CANTALOUPE, Rocky Ford.** Early netted variety of unusually fine flavor.
- CARROT, Danver's Half Long.** Rapid grower of medium length. Excellent flavour and big producer.
- CUCUMBER, Improved Long Green.** Makes good pickler when small and is recognized as one of the best for slicing when matured.
- LETTUCE, Simpson's Early Curled.** One of the best for successive sowing. Matures quickly and is always tender and crinkly.
- LETTUCE, California Butter Head.** Surest head lettuce grown. Heads are solid and tender and a rich creamy color.
- ONION, Danver's Yellow Globe.** Round variety with thin yellow skin. Very mild especially when grown in light sandy soil.
- PARSNIP, Hollow Crown Sugar.** Standard for all sections. Smooth, of generous size and very sweet.
- PARSLEY, Triple Curled.** Should be planted in undisturbed corner as it will come again next season.
- PEAS, American Wonder.** The quickest to mature of dwarf peas. Pods well formed and full and unusually sweet.
- PEAS, Dwarf Telephone.** Slightly later than Am. Wonder but produces more and larger pods.
- RADISH, Rosy Gem.** Favorite with most home gardeners. Round, early and sweet. Matures in 18 to 25 days and is not apt to get pithy.
- RADISH, Icicle.** Best long radish ever grown. Is always tender and brittle and one of the last to get hot.
- SPINACH, Broad Leaved Viroflay.** Abundant producer and can be cut many times. Considered a necessity to healthy diet.
- SQUASH, Large Yellow Summer Crookneck.** A few hills will supply a large family. Plant after soil is warm and frost not apt to occur.
- TURNIP, White Egg.** A great favorite with truckers and gardeners. Quite uniform in size and never stringy or tough.

LIST OF FLOWERS

- ALYSSUM, Little Gem.** Grows low and compact. Makes delightful borders. Is a mass of small, white flowers and remains until frost.
- ASTER, Giant Branching Comet.** Probably found in more flower beds than any other flower. Blooms from mid-season until winter.
- COCKSCOMB, For early flowers plant in the house and set out about May 15th.** Can be planted in garden about May 1st.
- COSMOS, Early Flowering Giant.** A large flowering variety nearly as early as the dwarf. Good for background or hedges.
- FOUR-O-CLOCK, "Marvel of Peru."** An old fashioned flower of real merit. Does well in any soil and produces an abundance of flowers in a great variety of colors.
- GYPSOPHILA, Babys Breath.** Desirable in every garden as it adds the finishing touch to house bouquets.
- NASTURTIUM, Dwarf Mixed.** Free flowering favorite. New varieties include some colors not usually found in the old kinds.
- PHLOX, Drummondii.** We know of nothing which produces a more continuous supply of bright attractive blooms.
- SWEET PEAS, Grandiflora.** A mixture of eighteen named varieties including the most popular colors. Grown in California by the best Sweet Pea grower in America.
- ZINNIA, New California Giant.** Too much can not be said for this new type of Zinnia. Blooms are of enormous size and come in a wide range of colors.

This collection makes a very acceptable present for your friends. Recommended to Sunday School or Day School teachers to offer as a prize for special merit. Also largely used by Parents to create in children an interest in the home garden.

THE FUL-O-PEP LINE OF POULTRY FEEDS



**PRODUCES
MORE LBS. OF
POULTRY MEAT
AT LESS COST
PER POUND THAN
ANY OTHER FEED**



*These birds
were raised
on FUL-O-PEP
Growing Mash.
At four months
of age weighed
4½ lbs. each.*

FOR SALE BY

Simpson Seed and Floral Company

1551 Champa Street,
DENVER, COLO.